

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. V

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 28, 1913

NUMBER 26

Re-Organization
of
Old Mills
a Specialty

WHITIN AND KITSON COTTON MILL MACHINERY

WE HAVE furnished plans, specifications and engineering work for over one hundred and fifty cotton mills in the South. Have furnished machinery and complete equipments for nearly all of these mills, and for as many more designed by other engineers. Our large experience enables us to insure the very best results. A large majority of Southern mills use some of our machinery, many use it exclusively.

KITSON Improved Picking Machinery.

WHITIN Roving Machinery, with Patented Improvements.

WHITIN Cards, Drawings, Railways, Combers, Sliver and Ribbon Lap Machines, Spinning, Twisters, Spoolers, Reels, Looms, Quillers.

CRAMER Air Conditioning System for Humidifying, Ventilating and Air Cleaning.

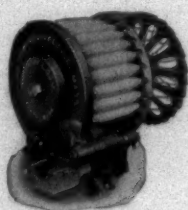
CRAMER Automatic Regulators for any make of Humidifying and Heating Systems.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT: Winding, Slashing and Warping Machinery, Card Grinders, Cloth Room and Finishing Machinery, Nappers, Dye House Machinery, Power Plants, Steam, Water and Electric Fire Protection, Electric Lighting, Humidifying Apparatus, Heating and Ventilating Apparatus, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Belting and Supplies.

STUART W. CRAMER
SOUTHERN AGENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Complete
Equipment for
New Cotton
Mills



NORTHROP LOOMS

EARN More Wages for the Weaver
Larger Dividends for the Mill

DRAPER COMPANY

HOPEDALE, MASS.

RATINE' FABRICS

Call for Novelty Yarns Such as Made
on Our Twisters.

Send for Copyrighted Art Circular on
Novelty Yarns.

DRAPER COMPANY

HOPEDALE, MASS.

Farbwerke-Hoechst Co.

—FORMERLY—

H. A. METZ & CO.

Aniline and Alizarine Colors, Dyestuffs
and Chemicals

Sole Licensees and Importers of the Products of

FARBWERKE, vormals MEISTER LUCIUS & BRUENING
Hoechst - on - Main, Germany

122 Hudson St., - New York, N. Y.	210 South Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.
140 Oliver St., - Boston, Mass.	1418 Empire Building, - Atlanta, Ga.
104 Chestnut St., - Philadelphia, Pa.	20-20 Natoma St., San Francisco, Cal.
23 South Main St., Providence, R. I.	45 Alexander St., - Montreal Can.
317 North Clark St., - Chicago, Ill.	28 Wellington St., - Toronto, Can.

We carry a full line of General Supplies and make a
specialty of equipping new mills

WE MANUFACTURE

Oak Tanned Leather Loom Harness,
Belting. Weaving Reeds

AMERICAN SUPPLY COMPANY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

MARCUS A. DARY
Agent and Treasurer

FRED H. DARY
Superintendent

DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY



Manufacturers of High Grade

SPINNING AND TWISTING TRAVELERS
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Southern Representative - JOHN E. HUMPHRIES - Walhalla, S. C.

The Greatest Improvement Made in Cotton
Spinning in Twenty-Five Years.

The Richards-Hinds Tube Roll
Guaranteed Claims.

Cockley Yarn Preventor	Less Change of Settings
Extra Strength of Yarn	Reduced Cost of Spinning
Less Waste	One-third Saved on Leather Covered Rolls
Greater Production	Better Spinning with Improved Product

For information and prices write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Company
Indian Orchard, Mass.

WHY DO
LONG HEADED
SUCCESSFUL
MANUFACTURERS
USE
CLINCHFIELD
COAL
-?-
THEY WATCH
THE COST
SHEETS!

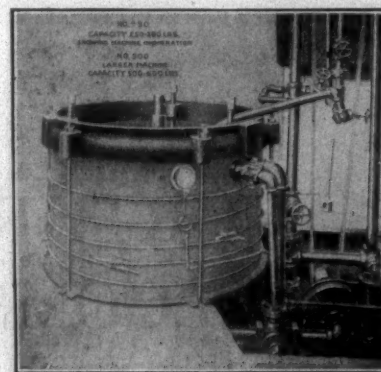
MINED BY
THE CLINCHFIELD
COAL CORPORATION
DANTE VA
SOLD BY
THE CLINCHFIELD
FUEL COMPANY
SPARTANBURG S.C.

CLINCHFIELD COAL
CUTS DOWN THE COST

Economical Cotton Dyeing and Bleaching

In the Psarski Dyeing Machine

Saves Labor
Saves Dyes
Saves Drugs
Saves Steam
Saves Water



Saves
Fibre



Sulphur—Developed—Vat Dyes
Done Equally Well

RAW STOCK DYEING—The cotton goes to cards in as good condition as directly from bales. Is not rolled into balls and strings.

BLEACHING—Bleached and washed PERFECTLY CLEAN—FREE FROM CHLORIN OR ACID. 3 1/4 hours to batch. Is not pounded and twisted into practically waste.

SKEIN DYEING—No Boiling Out—No Tangles—Yarns are left Smooth and in perfect condition for winding, knitting, etc.

HOSIERY—Recommended size of machine does 300 pounds to batch, SULPHUR OR DEVELOPED BLACKS. It is not Roughed—No Singeing required—No Sorting—No Damaged.

15 to 20 per cent Saving in Drugs

The Psarski Dyeing Machine Co.
3167 Fulton Road CLEVELAND, OHIO

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 5

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 28, 1913

NUMBER 26

Senate Debate on Cotton Schedule

The following is part of the debate in the Senate on Schedule I of the cotton schedule:

Mr. Simmons—I ask now that Schedule I be taken up.

The reading of the bill was resumed at line 7, page 73, Schedule I, cotton manufactures.

The next amendment of the committee on finance was, to strike out paragraph 255, in the following words:

"255. Cotton thread and carded yarn, combed yarn, warps, or warp yarn, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form except spool thread of cotton, crochet, darning and embroidery cottons, hereinafter provided for, shall be subject to the following rates of duty: Nos. 1 to 9, inclusive, 5 per cent ad valorem; Nos. 10 to 19, inclusive, 7 1-2 per cent ad valorem; Nos. 20 to 39, inclusive, 10 per cent ad valorem; Nos. 40 to 449, inclusive, 15 per cent ad valorem; Nos. 50 to 59, inclusive, 17 1-2 per cent ad valorem; Nos. 60 to 99, inclusive, 20 per cent ad valorem; No. 100 and over, 25 per cent ad valorem. Cotton card laps, roving, silver, or roving, 10 per cent ad valorem; cotton waste and flocks manufactured or otherwise advanced in value, 5 per cent ad valorem.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

"255. Cotton thread and carded yarn, warps, or warp yarn, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form, not combed, bleached, dyed, mercerized or colored, except spool thread of cotton, crochet, darning and embroidery cottons, hereinafter provided for, shall be subject to the following rates of duty:

"Numbers up to and including No. 9, 5 per cent ad valorem; exceeding No. 9 and not exceeding No. 19, 7 1-2 per cent ad valorem; exceeding No. 19 and not exceeding No. 39, 10 per cent ad valorem; exceeding No. 39 and not exceeding No. 49, 15 per cent ad valorem; exceeding No. 49 and not exceeding No. 59, 17 1-2 per cent ad valorem; exceeding No. 59 and not exceeding No. 79, 20 per cent ad valorem; exceeding No. 79 and not exceeding No. 99, 22 1-2 per cent ad valorem; exceeding No. 99 and not exceeding No. 199, 25 per cent ad valorem; exceeding No. 199 20 per cent ad valorem.

If combed, bleached, dyed, mercerized or colored, they shall be subject to the following rates of duty: Numbers up to and including No. 9, 7 1-2 per cent ad valorem; exceeding No. 9 and not exceeding No. 19, 10 per cent ad valorem; exceeding No. 19 and not exceeding No. 39, 12 1-2 per cent ad valorem; exceeding No. 39 and not exceeding No. 49, 17 1-2 per cent ad valorem; exceeding No. 49 and not exceeding No. 59, 20 per cent ad valorem; exceeding No. 59 and not exceeding No. 79, 22 1-2 per cent ad valorem; exceeding No. 79 and not exceeding No. 99, 25 per cent ad valorem; exceeding No. 99 and not exceeding No. 199, 27 1-2 per cent ad valorem; exceeding No. 199, 20 per cent ad valorem. Cotton waste and flocks, manufactured or otherwise advanced in value, cotton card laps, roving, silver or roving, 5 per cent ad valorem."

During the reading of the amendment:

Mr. Smith of Georgia—I think the committee will ask to strike out the word "combed," but I do not do so at the present. However, I call attention to the fact that we do expect in all probability later to omit the word "combed."

Mr. Lippitt—What is the reason for that omission?

Mr. Smith of Georgia—I would prefer that the reading should go on at present.

After the reading the amendment was concluded.

Mr. Smith of Georgia—We also desire to strike out the word "combed" as it appears later on in the same paragraph.

Mr. Lippitt—Excuse me; I did not hear what the Senator said.

Mr. Smith of Georgia—The subcommittee expect to ask the approval of the committee as a whole to strike out the word "combed" in each place where it appears in the paragraph.

Mr. Lippitt—I should think, of course, if that is going to be done, it would be inadvisable to pass on the paragraph at all, because I should not suppose that the gentlemen in charge of the bill would wish to pass a paragraph to which they wanted to make some amendment.

What I want to particularly call to the attention of the Senate is the

substitution of an ad valorem stepping stone system of duties made by this bill for what is perhaps the most perfectly graded specific duty there is in the entire tariff law. The duties as provided for in this amendment are represented on the chart which is hanging on the wall by the first column of figures, which is gray cloth, but the classifications for colored yarn and for gray cloth are exactly the same. I simply use that to illustrate that the method of applying duties has been changed to what I consider to be a most important system.

There is more than one thing to be considered in making a tariff law. Of course, in the mind of the general public what particularly strikes them is the question of rates—whether the rates are high or low—but when it comes to making a law that can be called excellent or otherwise it is also most essential that those rates of duty shall be proportionately applied to the various articles they refer to.

You will see by looking at the table which is on the wall that on all yarns from 19 to 39, when colored, there is a duty of 12 1-2 per cent ad valorem. From 39 to 49 there is a jump of 5 per cent, which is in the neighborhood of 40 per cent of the duty, making a rate of 17 1-2 per cent. In other words, while the very proper principle is recognized in the classification that is used in the bill, that the finer the number of yarn the higher the duty should be from a protective standpoint, for as I examine the bill I suppose, of course, the variations of duty are so laid for the purpose of protection, the only question I am discussing is whether it is a good form of protection or not.

I say that in addition to the rates of duty it is necessary that the form should be perfect, and in the form which is here adopted we have the anomaly that while it is recognized that the duties should vary with the number from 19 to 39 which is a very large classification of cotton yarns, which includes probably 70 per cent of all the cotton yarns that are spun in this country, there is absolutely no variation in the duty at all. Nevertheless, when you jump from 39 to 39 1-2 there is an increase of 40 per cent in the duty.

Mr. President, if it was necessary to make any such changes as that in order to make a good system of duties, I would not waste the time of the Senate in calling it to their attention. But it not only is not necessary but in the law as it stands today, and in the law as it has stood for many years prior to the law now in force, a much more perfect system was adopted—a system by which the duty varied by a uniform differential for each variation in the number of the yarn. Under the present law, starting with the basis of 2 1-2 cents a pound up to 15, one-sixth of a cent per number is added for each number up to No. 30, and one-fifth of a cent per number for each number from No. 30 up. In other words, there is a perfectly uniform differential applying to each number of yarn as the numbers grow finer.

I fail to see why with such a perfect system in form which had worked entirely satisfactorily it was necessary to adopt such an imperfect system as the stepping-stone one which is represented in the pending bill. If it was necessary and desirable in the minds of the gentlemen in charge of the bill to reduce the duties, they could have reduced them without in the slightest degree changing the system upon which they are applied. It could have been reduced either by using a specific duty as is in the present law, and that would have given a very much more even and uniform application of these duties.

Further, Mr. President, not only has the classification been changed from the uniform system now in existence, but also the method of applying the duty has been changed from a specific to an ad valorem basis. To use ad valorem duties on these cotton yarns necessitates, in the first place, finding the numbers of the yarns, which is not a difficult undertaking. It then necessitates finding the value of the yarns and arranging the duties in accordance with those values. That opens up a very large range of new questions concerning undervaluation, concerning prices in different countries, concerning the different prices in the same number of yarn, for the price of No. 25 yarn, for in-

(Continued on next Page)

Senate Debate.

(Continued from Page 3)

stance, is not uniform. It is not simply because it is No. 25 yarn. There is an enormous variation in the price of No. 25 yarn according to the quality of stock out of which it is made, according to the twist that is put into it, and according to various other considerations.

In the present case we have a simple uniform duty that can be easily administered, and we are substituting for it a duty that is going to be difficult to administer, certainly as compared with the present duty, that is not uniform in its application of varying duties, and I fail to see the justification for it.

I further want to say that so far as the question of specific and ad valorem duties goes as applied to these yarns, whereas the specific system now in force has been changed in the case of cotton yarn to an ad valorem duty, when it came to the silk schedule, where there is today a compound duty, substantially a specific duty, in force, and under the House provision an ad valorem duty had been substituted, the Senate committee bill has returned to the specific form of duties now in existence with different rates.

It seems to me that it is desirable in the case of silk yarns that there should be a specific duty, it is certainly equally desirable in the case of cotton yarns that there should be a specific duty. There is no question about the ease of its collection.

I hope, Mr. President, that there will be some explanation made of the reason why it is necessary or why is it desirable to make the changes I have referred to.

Mr. Smith, of Georgia—Mr. President, we agree with the view that has been adopted by the House as to the wisdom of changing the plan under which the yarn and the cloth schedules are prepared. They are made to a large extent to harmonize with each other. One of the reasons, I have no doubt, for changing the yarn schedule was to make it conform to a similar plan with reference to the cloth schedule.

The cloth schedule as found in the Payne-Aldrich law is most complicated and has caused much trouble in its administration. It is based on the number of threads per square inch, the number of square yards per pound, and the value per square yard. All three of these elements enter into the plan of making the assessment or levying the tax. They become complicated and difficult. We have changed from that complicated plan to one which followed the numbers of the thread. The House simplified the mode of levying the tax.

Of course, Senators understand that the difference in the number of yarns indicates the length of the thread. Beginning with No. 1, the smallest amount of thread is made from a pound. As you go on to higher numbers you increase the length of the thread made from the pound of cotton.

A study of the prices abroad and

the prices here shows that the higher the number of the yarn the greater the competition from abroad with the productions here; the higher the number of yarn the larger the tax which can be levied upon the yarn and yet leave competition from foreign spinners and thereby increase the revenue and bring about the result intended of competition.

So that the yarn numbers were adopted, starting with 5 per cent ad valorem for yarns from ones to nines, inclusive, and increasing from that on up to 25 per cent ad valorem for yarns from 100 to 200. Finally, at 200 and over, the rate was put at 20 per cent ad valorem, these yarns coming into this country almost exclusively to be handled for the purpose of making laces and not being yarns which enter into the production of cloth.

For the same reason that I have suggested, we wish to leave out the word "combed." The word "combed" is not found in connection with the cloth schedule and the sub-committee that has had charge of this schedule do not think that there is any necessity for increasing the rate as to combed yarns. We think that the increases as to yarns should follow the increases as to cloth when dyed, mercerized, stained, painted and so forth.

Mr. Lodge—Mr. President, this arrangement of duties on yarns is extremely complicated, and it seems to me somewhat unsystematic. I do not believe in ad valorem; I think the specific are the proper method; but there is one question I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia, and that is, why there is a higher average duty on yarns than there is on the spool thread made from those yarns?

Mr. Smith of Georgia—We shall reach the spool schedule after we dispose of this.

Mr. Lodge—I am aware of that; but they are closely connected.

Mr. Smith of Georgia—I will, however, give my views on that now. As to the spool thread paragraph, we have adopted the same classification of "spool thread, crochet, darning and embroidery cottons" that is found in the existing law. Experience has shown, and the report of the Tariff Board shows, that the thread coming into this country comes in largely at a duty under 20 per cent. The rate of 20 per cent is given the thread because the thread is of a character which under the specific duties of the Payne-Aldrich bill would be taxed less than 20 per cent ad valorem, and it therefore falls within the minimum provision that the rate in no case shall be less than 20 per cent. If the rate applicable to yarns had been placed upon thread, at least in some instances the Payne-Aldrich rates would have been increased.

Mr. Lodge—Mr. President, I understand that the sizes of yarns used by thread manufacturers range from 40 to 100, and that the sizes that are principally used in the manufacture of thread would be 50 and 60. That yarn gets, as

I understand it, 20 per cent duty in the proposed tariff bill. That is 5 per cent more than is given to the finished material, which in this case is the thread.

Mr. Smith of Georgia—I did not understand the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. Lodge—I say these yarns, of course, are the raw material of the spool cotton.

Mr. Smith of Georgia—Yes.

Mr. Lodge—And it seems to me to put a duty on the average yarn used in the manufacture of spool cotton heavier than that placed on the thread itself.

Mr. Smith of Georgia—That seems illogical.

Mr. Lodge—It seemed to me, illogical.

Mr. Smith of Georgia—Well, we took up that subject and investigated it, and we were surprised to find that the thread that now comes into this country comes in under the provision that in no instance shall the tax be less than 20 per cent. We find that the bulk of the thread which comes in takes the 20 per cent duty, because, under the specific duty, it would be below 20 per cent. This fact is particularly mentioned by the Tariff Board, and if we had adopted the yarn rates as to spool thread it would have carried the tax considerably above what it is under the Payne-Aldrich law.

Mr. Smoot—I should like to ask the Senator this question. The statement that he makes in relation to the prices of articles covered by paragraph 256, the low value of which the Senator speaks, is not spool cotton, but it is darning cotton and the reel or ball of cotton in skeins and cones.

Mr. Lippitt—Crochet cotton.

Mr. Smoot—The reel of cotton or the ball of cotton that comes here in comes is sometimes a pound and a half or two pounds in weight, and sometimes the large wooden cones weigh perhaps five pounds. It is that cotton which comes in this paragraph at the rate named by the Senator. If he will notice the importations of items under this particular paragraph, he will see that the equivalent ad valorem duty under the Dingley tariff, which was adopted in the year 1905, was 27.35 per cent. That included not only spool cotton, but it included all of the reel, the ball and the skein cotton, which is a great deal cheaper than is the spool cotton. In the year 1910, under the present law, the equivalent ad valorem for articles named in that paragraph was 26 per cent and a little over; for the year 1912 it was 22.95 per cent, including all the items named in the paragraph.

If the Treasury Department had separated spool cotton from the reel cotton, the skein cotton or the ball cotton, there would be no doubt that the ad valorem equivalent would have been higher upon the spool cotton than upon the cheaper varieties of cotton that I have mentioned in this paragraph.

Mr. Lodge—Mr. President, I merely desire to say that I have a letter from Charles B. Warren, of the

Warren Thread Works, of Westfield, in my State, in which he says:

"Please note that the proposed bill covering cotton yarn gives a higher average duty than is placed upon spool cotton. This seems to us an inconsistency, as yarn is raw material, from which our product is manufactured."

I simply read that statement from the letter to show the point I am trying to make.

As to the importations, the thread actually imported under the Payne-Aldrich tariff was very small in quantity; it was composed principally of fancy items and not staple sewing thread, on which the duty averaged about 23 1-2 per cent, as stated in the handbook issued by the committee; but that gives an erroneous idea as to the staple thread which forms the great bulk of the production. It seems to me that, whatever rates are adopted, it is a mistake to put a heavier duty on the raw material than on the finished product which is produced from the raw material.

I have here some very carefully prepared tables with regard to wages and costs, which I will not read but which I will ask to have printed in the Record. Among them is one showing the imports of thread, which seems to me to prove the point which I have been trying to make.

My only desire, Mr. President, is not to debate the matter at length but simply to call attention to the fact that this is another case where we do not put it on a revenue basis; we do not put it on a free trade basis, but we give an actual benefit under our law to the foreign maker by imposing a lower rate on the finished product than on the raw material of that product. I ask that the tables to which I have referred may be printed in the Record as a part of my remarks.

The Vice President—In the absence of objection, permission is granted.

A number of tables other than that presented were also filed. These included comparative wages paid in this and all other countries for mill work of all kinds.

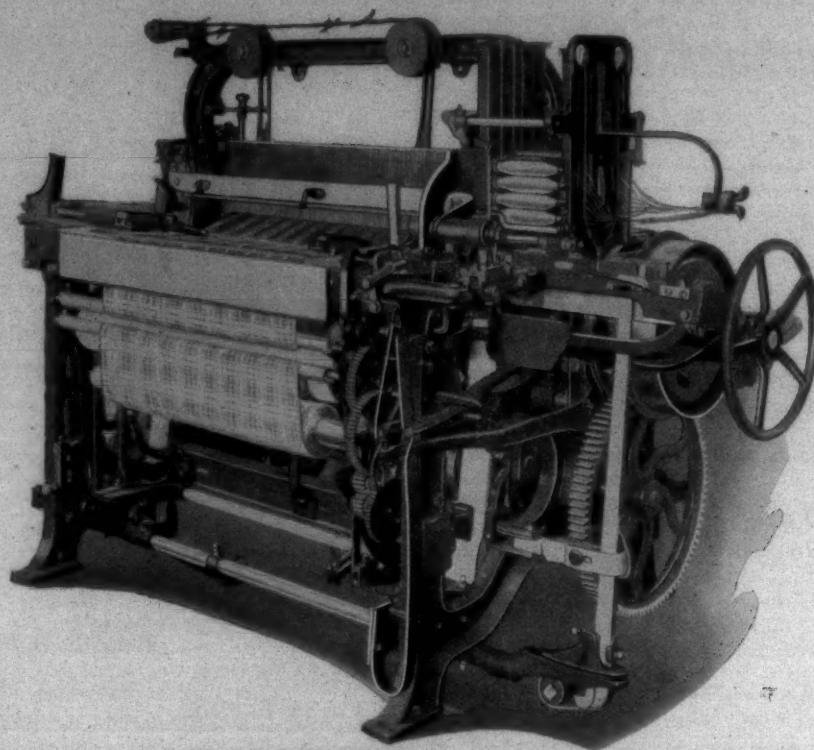
Following the introduction of the tables: Mr. Smith, of Georgia—Mr. President, there is this further reply to that suggestion: These products are very much more valuable and the same ad valorem will raise a very much greater revenue now, I want to read from the report of the Tariff Board with reference to paragraph 314 as it appears in the Payne-Aldrich law:

It is also provided that none of the goods covered by paragraph 314 shall pay a less rate of duty than 20 per cent ad valorem. During the last fiscal year, of spool thread cotton imported, that paying the minimum rate of 20 per cent exceeded that liable to the specific rate both in quantity and value.

And they give the figures, which show \$404,000 worth below 20 per cent.

Mr. Smoot—Mr. President, the Senator knows that the items in paragraph 256 of the pending bill, in which spool thread cotton is

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS



AUTOMATIC GINGHAM LOOM

One of our latest productions for weaving goods of two or more colors in the filling. Like every loom we build, it has the advantage of a successful mill test.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

WORCESTER, MASS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Southern Representative, ALEXANDER & Garsed, Charlotte, N. C.

provided for, are the same items exactly as those covered by the present law under paragraph 314, which reads:

Spool thread of cotton, crochet, darning and embroidery cottons, on spools, reels or balls, containing on each pool, reel or ball not exceeding 100 yards of thread, six cents per dozen.

And then it provides specific rates as to the number of yards on a spool and so forth, and contains the proviso, as stated by the Senator:

That none of the foregoing shall pay a less rate of duty than 20 per cent ad valorem.

I have not examined the report made by the Tariff Board in regard to spool thread, but I do know that cotton on reels, ball cotton, and skein cotton generally come in as single thread, and are a great deal less valuable than spool cotton. If the spool cotton came under the 20 per cent duty, as stated by the Tariff Board, I cannot understand why the Treasury report shows that during the year 1905 the equivalent ad valorem was 27.35 per cent; that during 1910 the equivalent ad valorem was 26.63 per cent and last year the equivalent ad valorem on all of the items in the paragraph was 22.85 per cent.

Mr. Smith, of Georgia—Yet the Treasury report shows that of the importations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, \$1,046,000, instead of the figures two years previous came in on which the specific duty did not amount to 20 per cent.

Mr. Smoot—For what year is

that?

Mr. Smith, of Georgia—The year ending June 30, 1912. The first figures I gave were the figures from the Tariff Board and they applied to a prior year, the year 1911. The subsequent figures from the Treasury show an increase to over a million dollars of goods that came in paying the 20 per cent minimum, because the character of the goods was such that the specific duties would have been less than the minimum of 20 per cent.

While I am on my feet I wish to suggest to the Senator this thought: Does it not show that a high class of goods came in, instead of a cheap class, as the Senator suggests, and that so expensive were the goods that the specific rate provided in the law did not reach the 20 per cent?

Mr. Smoot—Mr. President, the higher the price of the goods of course the lower the specific ad valorem.

Mr. Smith, of Georgia—That is just what I say.

Mr. Smoot—So it cannot apply to the higher priced goods. I should say that the mere fact that the goods were higher priced cannot answer the situation. In answer to what the Senator said in relation to importations in 1912, I call his attention to what the Treasury Department reports. I do not know what the Tariff Board has reported, and I do not know as to what year they reported; I have not the figures for the year 1911; but the figures for 1910 and 1912 I have here. The importations under that

paragraph—that is under paragraph 314 of the present law, which is the corresponding paragraph to the one we are now discussing paragraph 256—the value of the importations for 1910 was \$511,071, the duties collected were \$136,107, and the equivalent ad valorem rate was 26.63 per cent. In the year 1912, the import values were \$1,552,735, the duties collected were \$356,330 and the equivalent ad valorem therefore would be 22.95 per cent. The reports of the Treasury Department, according to the figures that I have before me, show that the lowest equivalent ad valorem for importations of goods in this paragraph was 22.95 per cent.

Mr. Smith of Georgia—What did the Senator say were the importations for 1912?

Mr. Smoot—In 1912 the importations were \$1,552,735, the amount of duties collected for that year was \$356,330 and the equivalent ad valorem was 22.95 per cent. That is the lowest equivalent ad valorem on that particular paragraph of this schedule of any year for which I have the figures before me.

So, Mr. President, I do not understand how the Tariff Board could have made such a report. It may be that the report was made upon the year 1911, and it may be that that particular year there was some phenomenon that we do not know of now, or at least that I do not know of. But certainly it is not the case so far as the year 1910 or the year 1912 is concerned. I do know, and I believe the Senator

knows that cotton that is shipped into this country in skeins and balls and cones is far less in value than any spool cotton that is ever shipped into this country.

I know that cotton often comes in in cones—as I stated before, cones 14 inches in length—and I believe that many times there are 2 or 3 pounds of cotton upon one cone. It is all single. It never comes in double unless it is fancy yarn. In the case of spool cotton it is the finest of thread, the finest spun thread that it is possible to make in this country. Not only that, but it is doubled and twisted besides and put upon a little spool and there is no man, whether he belongs to the Tariff Board or anyone else, who can say that cone cotton and yarn is of a higher value than spool cotton.

Mr. Smith of Georgia—Evidently they do not refer to the character of yarns that the Senator from Utah has in view. I do not claim at all to be an expert in these matters. I have simply used the information which seemed to be at hand. I hope the Senator from Rhode Island was right when he said that I know more about my own profession than I do about this. I have sought to do the best I could with the responsibilities upon me and using the information that was at hand.

I find this in the Tariff Board report:

The decline in the ad valorem duty, while the specific rate has remained practically the same, is due to the increase in the value

(Continued on page 7)

Artificial Daylight for Color Matching

Wherever discrimination between or matching of colors is necessary there are often deceiving and sometimes almost unbelievable errors introduced by the light by which the colors are viewed. Not only do all the artificial lights, no matter how white they may appear to the eye, destroy colors from their so-called "daylight" values, but the north-sky itself, the most uniform of natural light sources, is notoriously unreliable.

A match made under a cloudless north-sky may, with some delicate colors, prove far from a match under a cloudy sky. Furthermore, the modifications of north-sky light introduced by reflection from green foliage, red brick buildings, etc., often prove so deceptive that a match made in one portion of a plant may not be duplicated in another.

This deficiency in natural light is perhaps best understood, because most plainly in evidence in the dyeing of textiles in which delicate and complex dyes are used, but lithographers, engravers, printers, color grinders, paper makers, etc., often find that even with the less sensitive mineral pigments, the sky is by no means a dependable light source for color matching.

No less frequently is the purchaser of dress goods, printed matter, stains, paints, etc., disappointed over the results of matching samples under artificial light, or under daylight distorted by reflections from surrounding buildings, etc.

While it is true that not all fabrics or colored objects are to be worn or displayed under daylight or even under approximately white light, it is obvious that matching may be best done under the particular kind of light originally used by the dyer or color maker. Subsequent estimates of the appearance of the fabric or object under any artificial light may be made under the particular light required, but this operation is far more receptive than is usually supposed. For instance, it might be thought that material for ball gown might well be matched under electric incandescent light, but if the match be made under tungsten lamps in a store, and the gown be worn in a ball room lighted by small, low-efficiency, carbon filament lamps, such as are often used for decorative or artistic lighting effects, the result is apt to be anything but pleasing.

Since manufacturer, retailer and user of fabrics and materials in which color is an important feature have long suffered from the lack of an artificial light duplicating daylight and at the same time eliminating its unreliability from the standpoint of color, it is believed that a description of a new and successful solution of this problem will prove interesting.

The color of a fabric or other material as apparent to the eye, depends upon two things: The composition of the light by which it is illuminated and the property of the material itself of absorbing light rays of certain colors.

The latter may be controlled by the use of paints, dyes, etc., but these only serve to cause the material to display the same hue under light of the same composition.

It should be clearly understood that it is the composition, not the color alone of the light that is of importance. Similarity of color does not necessarily imply simplicity of composition. For instance, the composition of sunlight, or white light from the calcium light or the open electric arc is quite different from that of white light made by the mixture of red, green and blue light.

If we split sunlight up into its component parts or spectrum by means of a glass prism, we see that this spectrum is a continuous band containing six colors—violet, blue, green, yellow, orange and red, each shading almost imperceptibly into the adjacent ones. If, however, we split up in the same manner, a white light made by mixing red, green and blue light, we obtain the spectrum containing only three narrow lines. If sunlight be thrown upon a surface which absorbs red rays only, the spectrum of the reflected light will be identical with that of the original light, except that the red portion will be lacking. If the same surface be illuminated by a white light made by mixing red, green and blue light, the resulting spectrum will contain only the narrow blue and green bands. Since it is the composition of the light entering the eye that determines the color perceived, if it is possible for a fabric to appear of one color under one kind of white light, and of quite another color under a white light of different composition.

To match colors under artificial light so that they will also match under daylight, it is necessary to provide artificial light having the same composition of daylight.

No ordinary commercial source of artificial light produces a light even remotely approaching daylight in composition. The incandescent gas lamp, the incandescent electric lamp, and the acetylene flame contains all the colors found in daylight, but in a vastly different proportions. Others, like the mercury vapor lamp, emit light containing but one sort in vastly different proportions. As practically an infinite number of color gradations or shades are present in daylight, the duplication of daylight by mixing together various colors is quite impracticable.

The other expedient is to utilize some artificial light containing all the colors present in daylight, absorbing or filtering out the excess of different colors, above the proportions in which they are found in daylight, so that the remaining light will be an exact duplication of daylight in composition and hence in effect.

The light from both incandescent electric lamps and incandescent gas lamps, varies considerably in composition according to the material used. In the gas mantle, particular-

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

SOUTHERN DYESTUFF AND CHEMICAL CO.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Southern Selling Agents for NATIONAL GUM AND MICA COMPANY
Direct and Sulphur Colors, Potato Starches, Sago Flour, Sizing Compounds
Finishing Pastes, Cotton Softeners and Weighters, All Kinds Gums,
Glues and Adhesives
Special information free by Practical Men on Dyeing, Bleaching, Sizing, Weighting and
Finishing all kinds of goods. Soda Ash and Caustic Soda carried in stock in Charlotte.
Offices 1203 and 1204 Commercial Bank Building

THE SEYDEL MANUFACTURING CO.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.



Sizings and Finishings
PHILADELPHIA

FOR ALL TEXTILES

Soaps and Softeners
ATLANTA

A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY
644-54 Greenwich St., NEW YORK
Southern Office: Commercial National Bank Bldg, Charlotte
DYESTUFFS and CHEMICALS
Sizing, Bleaching and Finishing Materials. Formulas furnished for all kinds
of Finishing. FAST COLORS FOR WOOL and COTTON. INDICO.

CHAS. S. TANNER CO. PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Established 1866
MANUFACTURERS OF STARCHES, GUMS, DEXTRINES.
SPECIALTIES FOR
SIZING, SOFTENING, FINISHING, WEIGHTING, ETC.
Southern Representatives
BYRD TEXTILE MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO.
DURHAM, - - N. C.

John P. Marston
Gum Tragacoll
Kerston Softener
Bleaching Assistant
Bleachers Blue
247 Atlantic Ave. Boston

ly light ranging in color from the violet rays in which the artificial purple at one end of the spectrum light is already deficient, it is desirable to start with as close an approach to daylight as possible, thus reducing the amount of absorption necessary and conserving the small amount of blue and violet light present in the original light. Colored screens for absorbing different colors of light may be made of

properly colored glass, or of clear colorless glass having a film of gelatine containing properly selected dyes. Colored glass is almost impossible to secure of sufficiently uniform thickness and quality. On the other hand, no dyes available will absorb or filter out the long dark red rays which are present in great excess, while certain blue-green glasses perform this service very effectively.

The best results are therefore secured by first filtering the light through a screen of blue-green glass to remove the excess of long red rays, and then passing it through a second filter of dyed gelatine carried on a plate of colorless glass to remove the excess of other rays remaining. Since the composition and density of the dyed gelatine film is easily controlled, exact correction may be made for any non-uniformity in the blue-green glass screen with which it is "paired." This "pairing" is performed by spectro-photometric analysis of the light passing through the two screens and comparison with the spectral distribution of average daylight as previously determined. The resulting light is identical with average daylight. It is only by means of these highly refined methods that a reliable and uniform light for color-matching may be produced.

The first successful practical application of the absorption method of producing artificial daylight was made by Dr. H. E. Ives, who carried the difficult and laborious research and experimental work upon which the solution of the problem depended to a commercially satisfactory conclusion. The results of his early experiments were embodied in practical form a few years ago in an artificial daylight producer utilizing the tungsten lamp as the original light source. Later research indicated the possibility of a closer approach to average daylight than was obtained with the earlier device, and the results of his recent investigations have been applied to the construction of a device in which the faults of the earlier apparatus are eliminated, and which may be used either with the Welsbach gas lamp or with the tungsten electric lamp, the only difference being in the dyes used upon the second screen.

The gas mantle is preferable to the electric source, however, since the light from the latter changes in composition with burning and with different voltages while the gas lamp suffers no changes of a corresponding nature. There is a variation in the proportions of green and blue light, respectively (with relation to the red) under different voltages. As voltage fluctuations frequently occur on electric lighting circuits, a variation in the quality of the resultant light is encountered.

A further advantage of the use of the Welsbach mantle lies in the fact that different mantles may be furnished which, in the same apparatus, enable an exact duplication of either average north skylight or direct sunlight. By this means the variation in hue or match between

these two extremes of daylight may be determined without dependence upon outside weather conditions.—Textile Review.

Senate Debate.

(Continued from Page 5.)

of the thread imported.

Mr. Smoot—Absolutely; and that is true. It could not be otherwise. It is because with a specific rate upon a given value the equivalent ad valorem will always be the same and as the price rises the equivalent ad valorem declines, and as the price declines the equivalent ad valorem rises.

Mr. Smith of Georgia—The cheaper the goods the higher the ad valorem on a specific basis, and the dearer the goods the lower the ad valorem.

Mr. Smoot—I say the only way that could be accounted for is that that is for the fiscal year 1911 and 1912, and not for the fiscal years 1912 and 1913. I am reporting now the year 1912, in which the importations amounted to \$1,552,735, and the equivalent ad valorem was 22.95 per cent. There is no question about that amount being right. But if the fiscal years 1911 and 1912 are the years that the Senator is reporting, I cannot say what the importations are, because I have not the figures before me. But if it did fall below 20 per cent it is the only Does the Senator admit that the year it has fallen below that figure, figures I have read for the years 1905, 1910 and 1912 are correct?

Mr. Smith of Georgia—I have not followed the years very far back, but I find this observation by the Tariff Board:

This increase in value, as in the case of other cotton goods is explained by two causes, the fact that our imports tend toward finer grades from year to year, and the increase in price of yarn for the same goods.

So the Tariff Board treated it as an accepted fact that this was to be the condition.

Mr. Smoot—Mr. President, I do not think that part of the report refers to yarns.

Mr. Smith of Georgia—This follows thread. It follows immediately after what I have just read before.

(To be continued)

New Cotton.

The sale of "new cotton" has apparently not been injured by the variety of imitation cloths which followed it up through the market. Burton Bros., at 16½ cents, are still doing all the business they can well handle on the original New Cloth. The trouble is to get the fabric fast enough to meet the wants or buyers in the trade. The imitation cloths are offered through the market at a lower price, but buyers are inclined to favor the genuine goods with their orders.

New Cloth is made on a Jacquard loom. This is one point to a certain degree which prevents its imitation by late-comers, because there possibly never was a time in the history of the trade when Jacquard looms throughout the country were



A Silica-Graphite Paint

Is the best protector for smokestacks, boiler fronts and metal work of every description

DIXON'S SILICA-GRAPHITE PAINT

Has been made for nearly fifty years in one grade only—four colors. It has proven its great durability over and over again

Joseph Dixon Crucible Company

Established 1827

Jersey City, N. J.

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, R. I.



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines

Mfrs. of all kinds Saddles, Stirrups and Levers

Send for Sample

KALLE & CO., Inc.

530-36 Canal Street, New York

SPECIALTIES:

Indigo K. G.—Thion Indigo Blue B. P. Bengaline B.

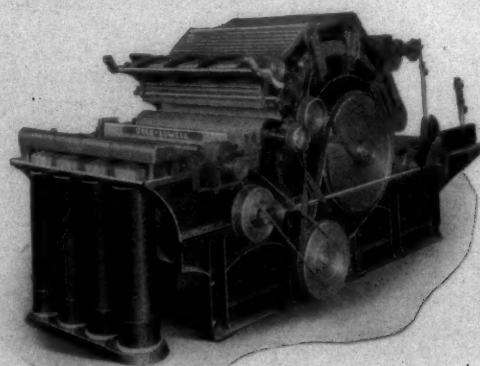
Vat Colors—Thio Indigo Colors

All Kinds of Sulphur, Direct and Basic Colors on Cotton

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

TEXTILE MACHINERY

COMPLETE WASTE REWORKING PLANTS



FOUR COILER WASTE CARD

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

busier. Burton Bros., however, have made arrangements enabling them to deliver New Cloth, hence buyers are still giving them business in quantities.—Daily Trade Record.

Dancing.

Now rises someone to maintain that the young woman who dances the bunny hug and other zoological wonders is really "more danced against than dancing."—Ex.

Practical and Scientific Management in the Spinning Room

Contributed exclusively to Southern Textile Bulletin by Yancy L. Yon

(Continued from last week)

Production Calculations.

To find the production per spindle per day of the spinning frame. Rule: Multiply the circumference of the roll by the R. P. M. of the roll, which gives the inches produced per minute. Then multiply by 60 and the inches will be the inches per hour, this result multiplied by 10 will give the inches produced per day. Divide the inches produced per day by 36×840, or the inches per yard times the standard length. The answer will be the number of hanks per spindle.

Then multiply the hanks per day per spindle by the number of spindles on the machine and divide the product by number of yarn produced. The answer will be the number of pounds produced by the frame per day of 10 hours.

Example: Referring to View 3, what would be the production in pounds per day if 18s yarn is produced? The machine has 240 spindles per day.

Then, the diameter of the front roll is 1 inch and its speed is 142 R. P. M.

$1 \times 3.1416 = 3.1416$, circumference of front roll.

3.1416×142 (speed of front roll) is 446.1072 inches produced per minute.

446.1072×60 (min. per hour) = 26766.432 inches per hour.

26766.432×10 (hours per day) = 267664.32 inches per day per spindle.

$267664.32 \div 36$ (ins. per yard) $\times 840$ (standard length) = 8.85 minus loss for stoppage = 7.96 hanks per day per spindle.

7.96×240 (no spindles on frame) = 1910.40 $\div 840 \times 18$ = 106.13 total pounds per day of a frame of 240 spindles.

NOTE—It will be noticed that the production is just a fraction over 106 pounds, so we will just consider 106 the pounds produced.

As the production calculation is a very complicated one, I have endeavored to carry the above calculation to its full length and make plain every point. There should be no trouble had in figuring production by those who memorize the rule and work out the example given.

It will be noticed that a ten per

cent allowance was made for stoppage in the calculation, although ten per cent is not always allowed. The per cent is governed by the number of yarn being made. On fine yarn, where less time is required in doffing the per cent should be less than given above.

To find the production using a constant multiple. A much faster way to calculate the production is to use .056, a constant that is considered a production multiple. Sometimes this constant does not give exactly the same figures as those obtained in figuring the actual production, but it is so nearly correct that it will be no trouble to figure the approximate production.

Rule: Multiply the revolutions of the front roll by .056. This will give hanks per spindle. Divide the result by the number of yarn, which gives the pounds per spindle per day. This result, times the number of spindles per frame. The answer will be the total production per day frame.

Example: What is the production per day of a frame of 240 spindles on No. 18s yarn, the front roll making 142 R. P. M.

$142 \times .056 = 7.952$ hanks per spindle.

$7.952 \div 18 = 4.41$ pounds per day per spindle.

$4.41 \times 240 = 105.84$ or 106 pounds

Spooling.

While spooling does not directly pertain to spinning it is thought best to say a few things on the management of this department. The spooler is used onto place the stock in suitable form for the next machine or process, but it is important that a number of things be watched closely, for if care is not used in spooling it will hurt the whole mill, both financially and in reputation. Some of the most important things in the spooling department are cost of labor, waste and general appearance of the room.

The labor cost should be kept as low as possible and this can be easily done by having only enough help to take care of the production. Spare hands are not necessary in the spooler room. All help in this department would be paid by

the piece system, as this does away with the "killing time" evil.

Waste is usually made, or at least the greatest per cent of it, by allowing the operatives to cut off pieces. This should never be tolerated, as cutting yarn off of bobbins not only makes unnecessary waste, but injures the bobbins as well. Tangled work should be tied off and spooled up. All tangled spools should be tied off and straightened up and not allowed to get behind and become piled up. The empty spool boxes should contain nothing but empty spools and should always be in good condition, and free from waste and bobbins. Operatives should be required to keep their respective parts of the ma-

drives the pulley on the cylinder of the spooler and divide the result by the diameter of the pulleys. This gives the speed of the cylinder. Then multiply the speed of the cylinder by its diameter and divide the result by the diameter of the whorl, allowing about 3-16 of an inch for the diameter of the band on the diameter of the cylinder and whorl. Example: What is the speed of the spindle of a spooler if the main shaft of the room makes 150 R. P. M. and carries a 14-inch pulley, driving a 10-inch pulley on the spooler, the cylinder being 6 inches in diameter and the whorl 4 1/2 inches?

$150 \times 14 \div 6 \div 3 \div 16 = 1.856$ R. P. M. speed of spindle.

To find the gear to produce a certain length traverse. Rule: Multiply the gear being used by the length desired and divide by the length of the traverse that the present gear gives.

Example: A 10-tooth change gear gives a five-inch stroke. What gear will be required to give a 4-inch stroke?

$10 \times 4 = 40 \div 5 = 8$ -tooth gear ans. (The End.)

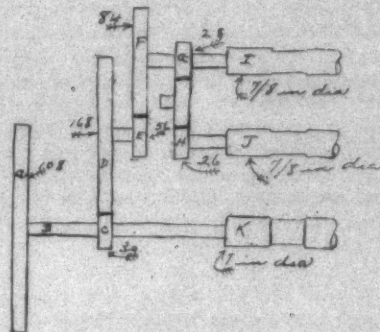
Exports to Canada.

A report just issued by the Department of Commerce says that according to the official figures of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce exports from the United States to Canada have practically doubled in the last three years. Canada is now a larger purchaser of the products of the United States than any other country except the United Kingdom, the report says. The gain in exports to Canada during 1913 exceeds by far that in exports to any other country.

Raw cotton, of which the exports to Canada amounted to nearly nine million dollars in 1913, shows practically no increase in value during the three years in question, though a slight increase in quantity.

Waiter—The eggs? Why, wasn't it boiled long enough, sir?

Guest—Yes. The trouble was that it wasn't boiled soon enough.—Ex.



View No 3

chines clean and free from tangled bobbins and waste.

All fast moving parts of the spoolers should be oiled every day. The rods should be oiled about at all times. The spindles should be oiled about once every six weeks.

The guides should be set according to the size of the yarn being spooled, so that if any motes or lumps come through with the yarn the ends will be broken down and kept from going further by the guide.

The calculations of the spoolers are very simple, the speed change gear and production calculations being about all that are used. The rules are as follows:

To find the speed of the spindle: Multiply the speed of the shaft of the room by the pulley on same that

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

ASHWORTH BROTHERS

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.

12 to 18 West 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

November Contest.

We expect to be able to announce in a short time the subject of a contest which we will run during the month of November.

We have previously run contests on "Opening, Mixing and Picking," "Management of Help" and "Practical and Efficient Spinning" and we hope to be able to select an interesting subject this time.

The contest will be run in November but we wish to announce the subject well in advance in order to give those who expect to enter the contest time to study and investigation.

Arabol Mfg. Co.

Headquarters for finishing compounds, sizings and starches of all kinds are the offices of The Arabol Mfg. Co., 100 William St., New York. They keep constantly adding to their line and are prepared to meet any special need and local condition.

Improvements in Cotton Mills.

It is said in these days of progress when anything reaches a standstill, then it is going backward. This, however, could hardly be said of cotton mill equipment in recent years, for this part of our industry has kept well to the front in the many improvements that have been made from time to time.

Among the new ideas of recent years in mill equipment has been that of the flat steel heddle, which was begun to be manufactured only about twelve years ago.

These heddles were first patented and made in Switzerland for the silk mills. Eventually a company with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa., was formed under the name of the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. and controlling patent rights in America, England and Japan.

After meeting with success in the equipment of silk mills attention was directed toward perfecting heddles suitable for cotton weaving. Likewise, as with the silk mills, this new system of harness has met with a favorable reception and mills have adopted its use on practically every class of cotton goods woven from the plain weaves to the most fancy dobby and Jacquard weaves.

Besides making a large addition to its plant in Philadelphia, the company has found it necessary to establish two branch agencies,—one in New England and the other in the South. The Southern agency is under the direction of Hampton Smith with Southern headquarters at Greenville, S. C.

Cotton Spinning Examinations.

Questions and Answers from the

April, 1913, Examinations of the City & Guilds of London (Eng.) Institute.

Question.—What defects are likely to occur in rovings through improper action of (a) the roller traverse motion, (b) the flyers, (c) the cone belt? What are the most common causes of the improper action of these parts, and how would you remove them?

Answer.—The roller traverse is often set to work too much towards one end of the rollers, with the result of rovings running off the ends of the rollers. If only a very few rollers are guilty, separate adjustment may be sufficient, but if the defect applies to very many of the rollers an adjustment may be made at the motion itself. Sometimes a traverse spring is slack, or some part is slack or sticking, so that the traverse motion remains almost or nearly stationary, with the result of channeling the rollers and giving imperfect drafting of the rovings. A very short uniform traverse may produce a milder form of the same defect.

(b) Sometimes dirt gathers in the slots at the spindle points, and prevents certain flyers from being as low as they should be, and causing the rove to build on a rather different portion of the bobbin. If the flyers are insufficiently smooth in the interior of the hollow leg or at any point touched by the cotton, extra drag will be put on the roving and tend to produce a softer bobbin. Bent or strained pressers or flyers may tend somewhat in the same direction, especially as such flyers may cause vibration in the spindle, which is of itself an evil. The remedies for the foregoing defects are sufficiently obvious.

(c) Perhaps the most common faults in the cone belt are slackness and excessive breakage. If the belt brakes the ends all wind slack upon the flyer tops because the winding-on will be stopped and spindles and bobbins will make the same number of revolutions. A slack cone belt may result in a more or less irregular slackening of the rovings or it may develop in the more dangerous running off at the ends of the bobbins owing to the loading of the lifter at the change imposing extra work on the cone belt. Extreme tightness of a cone belt may lead somewhat in the same direction owing to dilatory response to the lateral traverse at every reversal of the lift. Lumpy piecings in the cone belts may show up in a slightly jumpy action of the rovings.

Question.—State what is meant by "reedy" or "bare" cloth, and say how you would remedy the defect, pointing out why the methods you suggest would obtain the desired results.

Answer.—By a "reedy" or "bare" cloth is meant one in which the warp threads instead of being even-

ly distributed run together in groups which correspond with the number of ends in each dent of the reed. Between each group a more or less prominent gap is formed by the reed wires in their movement to and from the cloth. The usual remedy for the defect—which is more noticeable in the corser reeds of plain woven cloth—consists in arranging the shedding so that the top line of warp may be slack when the shed is open for the passage of the shuttle, and beating the weft up when the shed for the next pick is partly open. In this manner the upper set of threads are permitted to spread themselves in the gaps formed by the reed wires and the crossing of the shed at the beat up enables the pick of weft to secure them in that position. The usual method of producing the slack top shed is by raising the back bearer above the level of the heald eyes. This increases the length of the line formed by the bottom line of warp threads which have thereby to sustain all the pull of the healds, and are kept very tight, while the upper line of threads, being relieved from strain, hang slack, and are enabled to spread themselves out as explained above. The position of the lease-roads and the length of the tappet dwell also influence the distribution of the warp threads, and special appliances can be used to obtain the unequal tensioning of the two lines of warp, but in all cases there are more thread breakages than when the tensioning is equal, for obviously the same total strain has to be borne by only half of the thread, as against the whole of the warp in the latter case.

Mother—Now Willie, you know I told you not to go in swimming, and yet you have been in the water.

Willie—I know it, ma, but Satan tempted me.

Mother—And why did you not tell Satan to get behind you?

Willie—I did, and he kicked me in! Liverpool Mercury.

Names Wanted.

We wish to get a more complete list of the superintendents and overseers. Please clip out this blank and mail it to us with the names at your mill.

..... Superintendent
..... Overseer of Carding
..... Overseer of Spinning
..... Overseer of Weaving
..... Overseer of Cloth Room
..... Master Mechanic

Superintendents and Overseers

Elizabeth Mill.

Charlotte, N. C.

C. B. Suttle Supt.
John W. Long Carding
W. L. Bumgarner Spinning
W. L. Fennell Master Mechanic

St. Pauls Cotton Mill Co.

St. Pauls, N. C.

I. A. McDonald Supt.
M. D. Pittman Spinner and Winder
W. D. McDonald Light Overseer
Ray Deaton Shipping Clerk
G. W. Deaton Master Mechanic

Nantucket Mills.

Spray, N. C.

G. M. Lamar Supt.
R. A. Walker Carder
W. A. Glasgow Spinner
Will Owens Cloth Room
J. D. Wallace Beamer
J. W. Price Master Mechanic
W. W. Ward Dyer

Rosemary Mfg. Co. No. 1.

Rosemary, N. C.

T. W. Mullen Supt.
Dan Allen Carder
Jas. Batton Spinner
Len Cobb Weaver

Springstein Mill.

Chester, S. C.

J. A. Adams Supt.
C. H. Hammond Carder
Z. V. Grady Spinner
L. E. Culving Dyer
H. R. McGany Master Mechanic

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday by
Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK

Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr.

Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, payable in advance	\$ 1.00
Other countries in Postal Union	2.00
Single copies10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21

The Bull Movement.

A number of mill men seem to be badly frightened by the present bull movement in cotton but in our opinion it is purely a manipulated advance.

Whenever we reach this period of the year with extra good crop prospects, there are many mills that sell goods for fall delivery and do not cover on cotton.

The speculators realize this condition and take advantage of it by manipulating an advance which scares the mills and forces them to buy at higher figures.

Exactly the same movement occurred in August, 1911, in the face of the 16,000,000 bale crop, when futures were carried above the 13-cent mark only to go later considerably below 10 cents.

Bullish "dope" is being sent out wholesale from New York, but we receive a large number of local papers from all over the South and from these papers we read accounts of crop conditions that could hardly be improved.

We predict that, unless something happens to the crop in the future, we will have a record breaking yield.

No Unjust Discrimination.

During the debate in the Senate on the Cotton Schedule Senator Lipsett, of Rhode Island, made the charge that the proposed schedule discriminated unjustly in favor of the Southern cotton mills and against the New England cotton mills.

After his speech the following letter was sent to him by a number of prominent New England mill men:

"We commend and thank you for your able exposition of the unjustifiable and extraordinary unfair discrimination in the pending tariff bill against New England cotton products, which, as you show, are given a duty of from 7 1-2 per cent to 30 per cent (an average of about 16 per cent), while silk cloth is given a duty of 45 per cent, and woolen cloths of 35 per cent.

"The percentage of labor cost, higher in cotton than in the other textile industries, seems to require at least as high a duty on cotton goods.

"With shorter working hours, higher wages and a higher percentage of labor cost (as shown by the United States census reports) than obtain in the great manufacturing

States of the South, New England seems to be the target of the framers of the pending tariff measure.

"Not desiring any unfair advantage and being ready to compete on equal terms with any manufacturers in the world, we urge you to continue your efforts to secure reasonably fair treatment for New England's greatest industry.

"Southern manufacturers themselves are on record endorsing our position and the need of a higher and fair rates for New England products. They realize as do we that the continuation and development of the fine cotton goods manufacture of our mills is as important to the South as it is to the North."

While this letter was signed by several prominent cotton manufacturers we do not believe that either the letter or Senator Lipsett's remarks express the real sentiment of the New England cotton manufacturers. Leaders like Edwin Farnum Green, Franklin H. Hobbs and Arthur H. Lowe did not sign the document and we do not believe that they approve the sentiments expressed.

The tariff committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association worked hard and faithfully to secure a tariff sufficient to protect the interests of both the South and New England and they worked in co-operation with the New England leaders.

The schedule which they presented to the Ways and Means Committee of the House had the approval of practically all of the New England men who had enough interest in the matter to co-operate with them.

The bill now in the senate if we understand it correctly makes a cut of equal proportions both on coarse and fine yarn goods and if any discrimination exists in favor of Southern mills it also existed in the Payne Aldrich tariff. The Southern mill men have fought to retain a fair tariff on fine yarns and are even now making a hard and just fight to prevent combed yarns from being placed on the same basis as carded yarns.

The accusation that New England is being discriminated against comes with bad grace from the New England mill men and will not help them any in their fight for a higher tariff.

A New One.

It has become a well known plan with some mills when short of help to have some employees write a notice for the press painting in glowing colors their mill conditions. The following however goes fur-

ther than anything of the kind we have ever seen:

"The company has recently built a number of new houses there, and all these, as well as all the older ones, and every building and dwelling house is filled to its capacity.

"So well are house filled up with people, that the company has erected several tents near a large spring, and a number of the families are living in them."

We would judge that it must be about the best running mill in the world if people are willing to live in tents in order to work in it, but it happens that the mill mentioned is continually advertising for operatives and at the present time has a large advertisement running in another publication.

To Meet at Meridian, Miss.

We have received the following invitation:

You are invited to attend the meeting which will be held at New Southern Hotel, Meridian, Miss., Saturday September 6th. Meeting will meet at 10 o'clock a. m. This meeting is for purpose to get mill men in Mississippi, lower part of Alabama and Tennessee interested in the Southern Textile Association.

We will be glad to see you on hand.

Yours very truly,

A. B. Carter,
Secretary.

Cotton Mills in China.

Japanese capitalists are seriously considering the advantages which might be obtained by erecting cotton mills in China. The present illogical method of first shipping raw cotton from China to Japan, where it is spun into yarn and woven into piece goods and then reshipped to China, is far from economical and has already resulted in the construction of a few mills in the latter country.

In Shanghai the Japan Cotton Spinning Company, of Osaka, is conducting a spinning mill with 18,000 spindles and the Naigai Wata Kaisha, of Osaka, one with 20,000 spindles, while the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is running, in the name of a trust, the Shanghai Spinning Company (a Chinese concern), with 60,000 spindles and 520 looms, and the Wuchang Spinning Company, with 90,000 spindles and 750 looms for weaving. It is said that the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has under its control in China 220,320 spindles and 2,500 weaving looms.

The Japan Cotton Company proposes to increase the spindles of the Shanghai mill by 10,000 and after a while by 10,000 more, while the Naigai Wata Kaisha also proposes to increase its spindles to 50,000. The Mitsui Bishi Company, which hitherto has been interested in cotton spinning in China only in a small way, has now succeeded in acquiring a Chinese cotton-spinning mill at Shanghai, named the Sing Hwa Mill, with 1,000 spindles.—*Southern Quarterly and Foreign Trade Journal.*

BYRD TEXTILE MACHINERY AND SUPPLY CO.

DURHAM, N. C.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

MILL SUPPLIES, MACHINERY, ETC.

N. C. SELLING AGENTS

DOUGLAS & CO'S. MILL STARCHES.

CARDS,
DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

SPINNING
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES.

MULES,
LOOMS.

PERSONAL NEWS

R. L. Poovey has decided to remain as superintendent of Marlboro Mills No. 4, McColl, S. C.

J. J. Norton is now overseer of spinning at the Manetta Mills No. 2, Lando, S. C.

R. F. Coble of Bessemer City, N. C., has been spending his vacation at Wrightsville Beach.

S. A. Allen, of Dallas, Tex., is now grinding cards at the Corsicana (Tex.) Mills.

John Cox, of Haw River, N. C., is now overseer of dyeing at the Holt Granite Mills of that place.

W. L. Dunn, of Hartsville, S. C., has become overseer of weaving at one of the mills at Huntsville, Ala.

E. M. Gibson has been promoted to second hand in carding at the Johnson Mfg. Co., N. Charlotte, N. C.

Z. N. Epps is now overseer of spinning at the Fountain Mfg. Co., Tarboro, N. C.

A. J. Green, of Pelham, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at Seneca, S. C.

W. D. McDonald is now night superintendent of the St. Pauls (N. C.) Cotton Mill.

A. L. Herndon has accepted a position as second hand at the Lumberton (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

D. B. Neal, second overseer in No. 3 spinning room at Lindale, Ga., has returned from a vacation spent at Calhoun, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

R. E. McDonald, assistant superintendent of the Brogan Mill, Anderson, S. C., is also acting as temporary overseer of carding.

C. E. McGee, of Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Mecklenburg Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

A. B. Andrews, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been elected general manager of the new Dayton (Tenn.) Hosiery Mills.

Butler Loy of the Keystone Finishing Company, Burlington, N. C., was badly burned last week by stepping into hot dye.

D. B. Simpson has resigned as manager of the knitting department of the White-Williamson Co., Burlington, N. C.

H. J. Crytz, of Lincolnton, N. C., has accepted a position as overseer of carding and spinning at one of the mills at Newton, N. C.

J. D. Ezell, of Burlington, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

A. G. Pittman of Fayetteville, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Hamer (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. W. Rich of Cleveland, Tenn., has accepted the position of manager of the Lillian Knitting Mills 2, China Grove, N. C.

W. P. Lovett, overseer of spinning at the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga., has been on a visit to the mills at Griffin, Ga.

W. N. Wilson now has charge of carding and spinning, both night and day at the Delta Mills, McComb City, Miss.

J. F. Clarke has accepted a position as overseer of spinning at the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

R. L. Jones, of the Lakeside Mills, Burlington, N. C., has accepted a position as overseer of carding at the Holt-Granite Mills, Haw River, N. C.

L. H. Fears, who recently resigned as overseer of weaving at the Dallas Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala., has accepted a position as machinist at Galveston, Texas.

Geo. F. Breitz has resigned as superintendent of the Dresden Mills, Lumberton, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Kinston (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Ernest Langley has resigned as machinist at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

J. V. Jones has decided not to accept the position of overseer of spinning at Seneca, S. C., and will remain at the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.

W. F. Sawyer has resigned as overseer of carding at the Weldon (N. C.) Cotton Mfg. Co., to accept a position as machinist at the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

B. P. Greene has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, of Atlanta, Ga., to accept the position of superintendent of the Hutcheson Mfg. Co., No. 2, China Grove, N. C., Banning, Ga.

Luther Atherton, from the Dixie Mills, LaGrange, Ga., has taken charge of the picker room at the Shawmut Mill, Shawmut, Ala.

P. A. Gwaltney has resigned as overseer of arding at Chesnee, S. C., to become superintendent of the Dresden Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

P. A. Safrut has resigned position with the Southern Spindle and Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C., and is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Wennonah Mills, Lexington, N. C.

C. S. Cozart has resigned as overseer of twisting and winding at the Longhurst Mills, Roxboro, N. C., to accept position of overseer of spinning and winding at the New Century Cotton Mills, South Boston, Va.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.

Toloz, Hart & Holt Mill.

Fayetteville, N. C.

C. R. Duffer.....Supt.
Alex Cooper.....Carder
C. M. Graddy.....Spinner and Winder
W. B. Davis.....Master Mechanic

Raeform Mill & Po. Co.

Raeform, N. C.

J. T. Pennington.....Supt.
N. C. Clippard.....Carder
Manley Rhyne.....Spinner
Frank Fraser.....Winding
D. J. Price.....Master Mechanic
Holt-Morgan Mills,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. J. Maloney.....Supt.
Luther Smith.....Carder and Spinner
Troy West.....Weaver
Nevin Fisher.....Finishing
Jno. L. Maloney.....Designer
Ed Burkman.....Beaming

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



THE HOME OF VICTOR MILL STARCH

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Southern Agent: JAS. H. MAXWELL, GREENVILLE, S. C.

It boils thin—penetrates the warps—increases breaking strength and carries the weight into the cloth. Being thoroughly washed free of gluten and other foreign matter, it gives a bleach and finish to the goods that you can get from no other starch.

A trial order will convince you that VICTOR STARCH has no equal in the market.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Dallas, Tex.—The Dallas Cotton Mills will make an addition to their card room equipment.

High Point, N. C.—It is rumored that a third mill is a good prospect of this place.

Columbia, S. C.—The Southern Aseptic Laboratory expects to rebuild their plant which was recently considerably damaged by fire.

Dayton, Tenn.—The new Dayton Hosiery Mills have engaged C. E. Bearden of Chattanooga, Tenn., to prepare plans and specifications for building their plant.

High Point, N. C.—The Durham Hosiery Mill of this place has added 100 more machines to the 200 added last spring, considerably increasing the capacity.

China Grove, N. C.—The recent report that the Patterson Manufacturing Co. would rebuild a portion of their plant and construct an addition to their dam was an error.

Haw River, N. C.—The Holt Granite Mills contemplate purchasing some additional cards and roving machinery in order to balance their card room with the spinning room.

Waycross, Ga.—The Meade Manufacturing Co., of Poulan, Ga., will establish a plant at this place for the manufacture of overalls. It will have a daily capacity of 40 dozen.

Culpepper, Va.—The Culpepper Silk Mills, recently reported as incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, are said to be under the management of the Rigby Silk Co., of Patterson, N. J.

Lancaster, S. C.—The new addition to the Lancaster Cotton Mills is nearing completion. More than a car-load of paint was recently shipped here for use on the large building. Lon G. Crews of Charlotte is in charge of the painting.

Shelby, N. C.—The Shelby Mill resumed operation Monday, after having been closed down for two weeks in order that the operatives might have a recreation period.

Selma, N. C.—The Ethel Cotton Mills will increase their equipment by the addition of 3,000 spindles. These spindles, belting, shafting and maple flooring will be ordered at an early date.

Salisbury, N. C.—The Salisbury Industrial Club is negotiating for the establishment of a large knitting mill in this city. It is stated that the proposed mill, if the project goes through, will give employment to between three and four hundred operatives.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Abingdon Cotton Mills have resumed operations after a suspension of several weeks while repairs were made in the plant and equipment. The mill is now in first class condition and has a full force of operatives.

Zebulon, N. C.—B. H. Richardson, one of the promoters of the new \$100,000 cotton mill to be established at this place, states that the enterprise is meeting with a favorable reception and that the necessary capital will be raised within the next thirty days.

Walhalla, S. C.—The school building at the Hetrick Hosiery Mill village has been completed, and it is the intention of the management to provide ample school accommodations for the children of their employees just as soon as it is possible to do so.

Kannapolis, N. C.—More looms are being placed in Cannon Mill No. 1, filling up the new addition which has recently been built. Work is being pushed on the new mill in South Kannapolis, and more dwellings are going up. The street force is busy making new streets and getting the old ones in good shape and making sidewalks.

Cherryville, N. C.—The stockholders and directors of the Howell Manufacturing Company held their annual meeting August 12th. Despite the dull market that has prevailed during a part of the year, this mill was able to make an encouraging showing. One encouraging statement was to the effect that the stock of this mill is being quoted higher than heretofore. After the meeting of the stockholders the directors met and re-elected the old officers for another year as follows: President Dr. A. W. Howell; vice president, Moses Stroup; sales agent, C. J. Huss, of Bessemer City; superintendent, J. C. Ballard.

Frostburg, Md.—The stocking factory of the Parker Hosiery Mills and Dye Works was partly destroyed by fire recently. The damage done will exceed \$5,000. The blaze started in the rear of the building on the ground floor, from a burning rubbish heap. The stocking plant belongs to the Parker Hosiery and Dye Works Co., of Portsmouth, Va., and is insured for \$20,000.

Columbus, Ga.—A small fire damage was sustained in the picker room of mill number four of the Muscogee Manufacturing company, last week, when three or four bales of loose lint cotton was more or less scorched before the automatic sprinkler system was set in action, extinguishing the flames. Except for the almost immediate response of the sprinkler system the fire might have resulted disastrously.

The smouldering cotton was removed from the lint room to a point on the river's edge under the Fourteenth street bridge, where it was watched and water poured on at intervals that night. The damage was very small. The fire it is understood, is believed to have started from sparks from a friction wheel.

Camden, S. C.—Notice is being given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Hermitage Cotton Mills held at its office on the first day of October, 1913, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the question of increasing the capital stock of the said Hermitage Cotton Mills from two hundred and twenty five thousand dollars to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This notice is given by order of the board of directors of the Hermitage Cotton Mills and in pursuance of a resolution passed at the meeting of said board of directors held at the company's office on the 14th day of August, 1913, by which resolution it was determined to increase the capital stock of said corporation.

Carlisle, W. Va.—According to a report from this place, work on a new factory here for the Interwoven Mills will probably begin in September. This, it is said, was announced after the executive committee of the Carlisle Industrial League had conferred with Messrs. Kilbourn, Mettler and Emmert of the Interwoven stocking concern.

Options have been secured on a large plot of land in the eastern section of town and a proposition amicable to both the executive committee of the league and the Interwoven has been tentatively agreed upon, to be approved by the league itself.

Already the Interwoven has 40 machines completed and stored for use in the new factory, and if located here, desire to begin the erection of the buildings, next month.

The new mill, it is said, will cost about \$40,000, and will employ about 800 hands when running full capacity.

Columbus, Ga.—In order to avoid closing down during high water, which comes three or four times a year and lasts from 1 to 10 days, the management of the Eagle and Phenix Mills has determined to equip the entire plant with electricity, and already three immense transformers are being installed. These transformers weigh 12,000 pounds each. They are of 333 kilowatts each, or about 1,250 horsepower in all. It is understood that the mills have ordered three more of 500 kilowatts each, or a total of 1,850 horsepower, making a grand total of 3,100 horsepower.

The idea is to equip the mills to run by electricity, and then when a freshet comes, turn on the power furnished by the power company, and use that until the river goes down again, and then resume using power from the Eagle and Phenix dam.

Secretary Massey says it will probably take several months to get the arrangement all in working order, but as fall is generally a dry season anyway, it is very likely that this equipment will be ready by the time the next high water comes.

To Make Park at Mill.

A communication from A. A. Thompson, president and treasurer of the Raleigh (N. C.) Cotton Mills, read at the meeting of the city commissioners, recited the fact that the directors of the mill intended making the grove on the south side of the mill into a park and desired to know the policy of the city with regard to storm water that flows through the center of the property. The matter was referred to Commissioner Seawell to investigate. The proposed park will contain about two acres.

Knitting Mill For Sale

For Sale: A valuable up-to-date knitting mill property, consisting of mill, lot, and buildings, machinery, engines, boilers, sprinkler system, and water system, located in the City of Williamsburg.

For further information, apply to Norvell L. Henley, Trustee Williamsburg, Virginia, Thomas A. Williams, Trustee in Bankruptcy, Richmond, Virginia.

Drowned in Mill Pond.

Arising from his bed at three o'clock last Saturday morning and telling his wife that he was insane, Will Deloach, a white man of Ninety-Six, S. C., wended his way, in spite of his wife's efforts to prevent him, to the pond at the Ninety-Six Mill and drowned himself. His body was found by the superintendent of the Ninety-Six Mills.

Gainesville Mill School Open.

The school at the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mill opened on August 4 with a good attendance, and with Prof. and Mrs. J. D. Twitty in charge. The mill company supports a ten months' school, and Prof. Twitty opens one month earlier, so as to close with the nine months schools.

This new building, put up by the company at a cost of \$15,000, is one of the neatest mill school and church buildings in the South. It contains two large auditoriums, school and Sunday school rooms.

Will Have Fair at Lockhart.

A fair will be held at Lockhart, S. C., Sept. 30. The fair is under the management of the Lockhart Mills Co., and besides the exhibition of ladies fancy needle work, pantry supplies and farm products there will be a number of amusement features connected with the fair. There will be ball games, sack races, bicycle races, and many other attractions. The managers are making preparations for a big day and it is to be an instructive, entertaining and helpful program for the day.

How to Build and Manage a Cotton Mill.

This book has just recently been published by F. P. Bennett & Co. and shows in comprehensive detail every process and method of construction, equipment and operation, describing the same from the selections of a site for the mill to cost finding methods. The articles have been prepared by mechanical engineers exceptionally familiar with the textile industry, by mill agents and superintendents, by expert designers, dyers and finishers and by accountants and systematizers who have done much toward increasing the efficiency of the textile industry. In four parts, under one head. 1.—Mill Construction and Power. 2.—Cotton Mill Management. 3.—Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing. 4.—Cotton Mill Cost Finding. 800 pages. Neatly bound in green with gold stamping. Price, \$3.00 postpaid. Copies may be obtained from the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.



Humidifyingly Speaking

Turbo-fied—Satis-fied

Because the

TURBO HUMIDIFIER

is so easy to install—costs so little for upkeep—is so simple to handle—makes so little trouble—is always on the job—gives exactly the percentage of moisture you require—never spoils goods by overflow—needs so little attention—that the owners of the scores of mills where Turbos are working unanimously declare it makes them worry-free on that score.

Wouldn't you like to join the brigade of the Turbofied? Ask for details of enlistment.

AND ADD THIS TO YOUR LETTER:

"I would like to know of a dozen or more good sized installations of your Turbo and the opinion of these 'Turbo-fied' mill owners regarding it."

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 32 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.

B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

Charged With Coercion.

Marion Bell, a special deputy for the Aiken Manufacturing Company at Clearwater, S. C., and Lucius Snelling were arrested last week, charged in effect with coercion and administering, it is stated, a severe whipping to a white man by the name of Scott, who with four or five of his children had been employed at the Clearwater Mill. It is alleged that Bell did the whipping while Snelling held the man at the point of a revolver.

It is alleged that Scott was whipped because he took his children from the employ of the mill, and that when he did so he also quit his work, demanding payment for the time put in by himself and family. It is further rumored that after Scott was whipped he was then given money and a railroad ticket and told to get out of the mill village at once. Scott's side of the affair has not been given.

Our Exports.

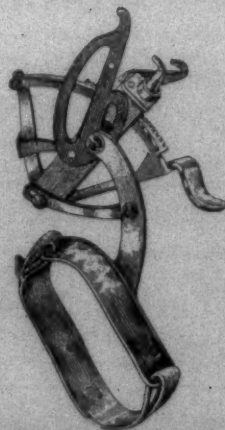
The Dingley tariff act was passed 16 years ago this summer, and the Payne-Aldrich act changed it very little. Since that time our exports have risen from \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000; but exports of foodstuffs, whether crude or wholly or partly prepared, have actually decreased. Of manufactures, excluding wholly or partly manufactured foodstuffs, we exported \$310,000,000 worth 16 years ago; but in the fiscal year just closed we exported decidedly more than \$1,000,000,000 worth.

In the first year of the Dingley law, foodstuffs amounted to almost one-half our total exports. Last year they amounted to less than one-fifth. In 1897 manufactures were but little over one-quarter of total exports; they are now almost one-half. In exports of manufactures since 1900, the United States has gained 110 per cent, Germany 87 per cent, France 71 per cent, Great Britain 69 per cent. All the other countries pay much lower wages than we do, yet in relative gains we decidedly beat any of them. Our exports of manufactures to Europe have almost doubled in eight years.

These immense gains in exports of manufactures have been made under wide-open competition with every other country. We pay higher wages, meet all comers on an even footing and pay the freight besides. In view of which, the cry that a reduction of duties from the present 40 per cent level to about 30 per cent will ruin manufacturing in the country seems excessively absurd.—Saturday Evening Post.

The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation

Durability Guaranteed

Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.

DURHAM, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—One of the features of the cotton goods market of late has been the increased interest shown in the print cloth end of the market. Not only have the narrow fabrics shown an increase in sales, but the unusually good demand for wide goods, which has been in effect for some time has been sustained. Printers, bleachers and general converters have placed some large orders.

The market on gray goods was more active last week. Prices on most staple constructions have advanced from a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent a yard, due not only to the increase in cotton, but to a heavier demand for the goods. The situation in the spring dress goods line would be cleared up considerably if jobbers knew just how important a part foreign goods are going to play in the situation. Importers who have large lines are hampered because they do not know what definite prices they can place on their goods. The market feels the effect of the conservatism of the jobbers and large retailers.

Reports from the mid-western section of the country say that the buyers are taking hold of the market in a liberal way and that such lines are ratines, poplins, and various classes of silks are being bought in increased volume. Another development is that weavers are now placing contracts for cotton yarns for delivery in October and November. Heretofore it has been only the spot and strictly nearby orders that have been in demand.

The feature of the market in the hosiery and underwear end in the duplicate orders which are coming in for fall goods. Initial orders have been placed for practically all sections except the South. Duplicate orders have appeared for the spring lines in some instances, but no great activity is looked for in this branch.

There was a decided improvement in the tone of the Fall River print cloth market last week, although the total number of sales was only slightly in excess of the total for last week. Buyers have been more in evidence and for the first time in many years printers have sought to place contracts. Sales for the week are estimated at about 200,000 pieces and manufacturers might have raised this total if they had met the demand freely. Heavy sales were reported on Friday and an advance of a sixteenth of a cent was asked on some lines.

Evidences of the encouraging turn which has developed in the market appeared early in the week and the inquiry and activity of the buyers and converters during the closing days of the week indicate that prospects are better than for any other time in many weeks. It is recognized that the bullish condition of the cotton market has been a factor but the mill men are con-

vinced that the printers are aware that they cannot get any better prices. This is indicated by their willingness at this time to take contracts on the present basis. Heretofore they would only consider spot and very early deliveries, and showed considerable indifference as to whether or not their offers were accepted. During last week they were anxious to get up contracts, but now the manufacturers are reluctant to contract for any great length of time ahead. Most of them cannot afford to do so because they have not bought their cotton ahead and it is very uncertain as to what prices they will have to pay for cotton later on.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted as follows:

Prt elths, 28-in std	3 1-2	—
28-in., 64x60s	3 3-8	—
4-yard, 80x80s	6 7-8	to 7
Gray goods, 39-in.,		
68x72s.	5 3-8	—
38 1-2-in. std	4 7-8	—
38 1-2-in, 64x60s		to 4 3-4
Brown drills, std	8	—
Sheeting, South-		
ern std.	7 3-4	—
3-yard	7	—
4-yard, 56x60s	5 7-8	to 6
Denims, 9-oz.	14	to 17
Stark, 8-oz., duck	14	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-		
in. duck	16 1-8	—
Tickings, 8-oz.	13 1-4	—
Std fancy print	5 1-2	—
Std gingham	6 1-4	—
Fine dress gingham	7 1-2	to 9 1-4
Kid fin. cambrics	4 1-4	to 4 1-2

Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

August 12, 1913	978,900
Last week	1,100,049
Same date last year	1,307,499

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Aug. 22.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, Aug. 22, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

	1913.
Port receipts	66,787
Overland to mills and Canada	3,700
Southern mill takings (estimated)	40,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	7,907

Brought into sight for the week 102,580
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	9,907,845
Overland to mills and Canada	999,464
Southern mill takings (estimated)	2,790,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	18,943

Brought into sight thus far for season 13,716,252
3,505 bales added to receipts for season.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

When you enjoy the economy of lubrication provided by



you discover that increased production means a great deal more than a slightly lower lubricant expense.

Figure out the saving involved in a 50% reduction of oil stains in your Carding, Twisting and Spinning. Then write us for test samples of NON-FLUID OIL for Comb-boxes, Roll Necks and Twister Rings.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

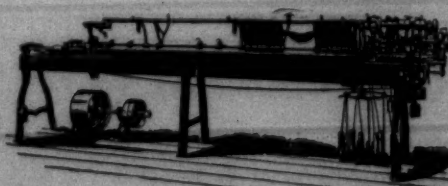
New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.
165 Broadway, NEW YORK

IMPROVED INMAN AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

JOHN HILL, Southern Agent, 3rd National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — The yarn market was, as a whole, very quiet last week and the total volume of business was not large. There were some sales of 100,000 pounds of knitting yarns and sales of 25,000 to 100,000 pounds of weaving yarns, but these were exceptions. There is a little stock of some numbers of weaving yarns, but not enough to be called an accumulation.

It is reported that the carded yarn hosiery manufacturers are well sold up on fall business and some buyers are asking for early deliveries. Some manufacturers are said to have orders for a considerable quantity of spring goods, and some mills are reported as sold until May. There is a little demand for yarns for quick delivery, especially coarse numbers, 14s to 18s, and there is some buying for late delivery. Sales of 10s and 12s Southern frame spun cones, prompt shipment were made on the basis of 20 1-2 cents for 10s. One sale of 14s cones, spot delivery, was made for 21 3-4 cents.

There was a fair demand for single combed peeler yarns on cones principally for 14s to 30s, with the largest demands for 14s to 18s. There was not much demand for two-ply cones. Sales were made of 50-2 for 43 1-2 cents, 60-2 for 49 cents, and 80-2 skeins for 70 cents. Dealers say that the demand for mercerized yarn is dead, but on the other hand some selling agents for hosiery mills say that there is a fair demand for mercerized yarns.

The demand for yarns for spot delivery has fallen off to a considerable extent. So far as 24s and 26s Southern frame spun cones are concerned, there is only an occasional call for a few cases for spot delivery, and there is not much of a demand for heavyweight yarns for spot delivery.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	18	—
10s	18 1-2	19
12s	19	19 1-2
14s	20	—
16s	20 1-2	—
20s	21	—
26s	22 1-2	—
30s	23 1-2	24

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	18	18 1-2
10s	18 1-2	19
12s	19	—
14s	20	—
16s	20	20 1-2
20s	22	—
24s	23	—
26s	23 1-2	—
30s	24	—
40s	29 1-2	30
50s	38	—
60s	49	—

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

9-4 slack	19	19 1-2
8-4 slack	19 1-2	20
8-3-4 hard twist	17	17 1-2

Southern Single Warps:

8s	18 1-2	—
10s	19	—
12s	19 1-2	—
14s	20	—
16s	20 1-2	—
20s	21	—
24s	22 1-2	—
30s	24	—
40s	29	—

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	18 1-2	19
10s	19	19 1-2
12s	20	20 1-2
14s	21	—
16s	21 1-2	—
20s	21 1-2	22 1-2
24s	22	—
26s	23 1-2	—
30s	24	—
40s	29	29 1-2
50s	38	—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	19	—
10s	19 1-2	20 1-2
12s	20	21
14s	20 1-2	21 1-2
16s	21	22
18s	21 1-2	22 1-2
20s	22	23
22s	22 1-2	23
24s	23	23 1-2
26s	23 1-2	24
30s	25	25 1-2

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	25	—
22s	25 1-2	—
24s	26	—
30s	27 1-2	—
36s	34	—
40s	31	31 1-2
50s	40	41
60s	49	50

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28	—
24s	29 1-2	30
30s	32 1-2	33
40s	37	38
50s	42	44
60s	51	53

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28	28 1-2
24s	30	—
30s	33	—
40s	38	39
50s	42	45
60s	51	53
70s	60	62
80s	70	73

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co

Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High

Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. M., S. C.	100	—
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35	—
Amer. Spinning Co., S. C.	154	—
Anderson C. M., S. C., pf	90	—
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	—
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	—
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	35	—
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	—
Brandon Mill, S. C.	75	—
Brogan Mills, S. C.	61	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	51	—
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	85	—
Chiquola, S. C., com	105	115
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	—
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. pf	100	—
Clifton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92 1/2	—
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	—
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	85	—
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	140	—
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	—
Drayton Mills, S. C.	50	—
Eague & Phenix Mill, Ga.	80	90
Easley Mill, S. C.	180	—
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	50
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	100	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition Mill, Ga.	150	—
Fairfield C. Mills, S. C.	70	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	85	—
Gainesville Cotton Mills, Ga., common	80	—
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	86	—
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	—
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.	—	—
Granby C. M., S. C., pf	—	—
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	145
Grendel Mill, S. C.	100	—
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	—
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	—
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	—
Inman Mills, S. C., pf	100	—
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	80	86
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C.	130	—
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., preferred	97	—
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Laurens Mill, S. C.	15	—
Limestone Mill, S. C.	125	133
Lockhart	40	—
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	—
Mollobon Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	—
Monarch Mill, S. C.	115	—
Monaghan Mills, S. C.	—	—
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	135	140
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	135	—
Norris C. Mills, S. C.	102	—
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	90	—

	Bid	Asked
Arista	—	—
Arlington	141	—
Avon	—	—
Brown, pfd	100	—
Cannon	151	—
Cabarrus	150	—
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd	100	—
Chadwick-Hoskins, com	85	—
Chronicle	160	—
Cliffside	190	195
Efird, N. C.	115	121
Erwin, com	150	—
Erwin, pfd	103	—
Gibson	107 1/2	105
Gray Mf. Co.	117	120
Highland Park	191 1/2	200
Highland Park, pfd	102	—
Imperial	133 1-3	—
Kesler	165	—
Loray Mills, pfd	95	—
Loray, com	10	—
Lowell	181	—
Majestic	150	—
Patterson	125	—
Washington Mills	10	—
Washington Mills, pfd	100	—
Wiscassett	135	150
Olympia Mills, S. C., pfd	—	—
Parker Cotton Mills, guaranteed	100	100 & int
Parker, pfd	40	45
Common	16	20
Orr Cotton Mills	92 1/2	—
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	100	—
Oconee Mills, common	100	—
Oconee Mills, pfd	100 & in.	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd	100 & in.	—
Parker Mills, pfd	40	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	—
Pickens C. Mills, S. C.	100	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe F. W.) Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Richland C. M., S. C., pf	—	—
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	—
Roanoke Mills, S. C.	140	160
Saxon Mill, S. C.	126	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	64	—
Spartan Mill, S. C.	110	112
Tucapau Mill, S. C.	280	—
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72	—
Union-Buffalo, 1st pfd	35	40
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 2nd pfd	10	—
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd	100	—
Watts Mills, S. C.	38	60
Williamston Mill, S. C.	97	—
Woodruff C. Mills, S. C.	95	—
Woodside C. Mills, S. C.	—	—

Personal Items

E. L. Kelly has resigned as master mechanic at the Lumberton (N. C.) Mills.

J. C. Jolly has resigned as night overseer of carding and spinning at the Moore Cotton Mills, Valmead, N. C.

W. T. Royster has resigned as overseer of carding at the Spray (N. C.) Mills, and accepted a similar position at the Manetta Mill, Lando, S. C.

J. W. Ingle has resigned as overseer of carding at Roanoke Rapids, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Hamilton Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

R. L. Sullivan has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Rhodhiss (N. C.) Mfg. Co., to become night overseer of carding and spinning at the Moore Cotton Mills, Valmead, N. C.

Boy Shoots Man.

Rufus Jordan, 16 years old, shot Mason Brown in the face with a shotgun Saturday afternoon at the Highland Park Mill, Rock Hill, S. C. Jordan states that Brown was drunk and cursing his mother and he, in order to stop him, had to use his gun, Brown being a man and Jordan just a boy. Brown was taken to the Fennel Infirmary and Jordan placed in the lock-up to await the effect of Brown's injuries. He was later released.

Girl Attempts to Suicide.

Bessie Lee Bailey, a young girl about 18 years old who works at the Louise Mills, Charlotte, N. C., attempted to commit suicide Monday afternoon about 3:30 or 4 o'clock. She soaked a box of matches in water and then drank the water. She was found in time to save her life, Dr. J. W. Young, who lives in Piedmont, was called and worked very heroically with her for several hours. She is now on the road to recovery. The girl dressed herself all in white, stretched herself on the bed and then drank the poison water. Two letters were found by her side, one to her mother, at Taylor, S. C.; the other to a friend. A love affair is said to have prompted the girl to her rash act.

Lovesick Boy Commits Suicide.

Harry Maner, aged 19, an operative at the Loray Mill, Gastonia, N. C., committed suicide Monday morning by shooting himself through the heart with a 22 rifle. Disappointment over a love affair is said to have been the motive for the deed. Saturday he had applied for a marriage license but was refused because the register of deeds was not satisfied that the parties were of lawful age. Maner went to work Monday morning, but returned shortly afterwards, went to his room and shot himself.

Killed in Drunken Brawl.

In the course of a drunken brawl last Saturday night at Worth, N. C., Frank Mauney was stabbed to death by W. S. Davis. Both were employees of the Harden Cotton Mills.

Davis was arrested and placed in jail at Gastonia. It seems that Davis was fighting with a man named Hoover when Mauney rushed into separate them and was stabbed and cut by Davis. He died a few minutes later.

Dunn Gets 8 Years.

Gastonia, N. C.—William L. Dunn, alias "Irish Jimmy," was last week judged guilty of cracking the safe of the McAdenville Cotton Mills office some years ago, and sentenced to eight years at hard labor in the state penitentiary. The prisoner's wife, who came here from New York City to be present at the trial, was in the court room. Dunn says he does not care so much on his own account, but feels the keenest sorrow for his wife in this trouble. The jury was out about an hour and a half. The case has attracted more attention in the local courts than any other for years.

Geo. F. Brietz.

Geo. F. Brietz has resigned the position he has held for the past three and a half years as superintendent of the Dresden Cotton Mills in order to accept a similar position with the Kinston Cotton Mills at Kinston. He will move with his family to Kinston about the middle of next month. Larger salary, larger mill and better school facilities are the considerations which have influenced Mr. Brietz in deciding to make the change.

Mr. Brietz is a native of Winston-Salem but came to Lumberton from Bon Air, Ala., where he was superintendent of the Coosa River Mills. Besides being an excellent mill man Mr. Brietz is an enthusiastic Sunday school and church worker and he has wielded a tremendous influence for good, not only in the Lumberton and Dresden Mill villages, but in Lumberton that will be felt long after he is gone. He will be greatly missed both at East Lumberton and at the Chestnut Street Methodist church and Sunday school, where he has taught a class of ladies—Lumberton (N. C.)—Robesonian.

Wanted A Rest.

Poor old Dan laying dying. His wife melting a little for once, said to him:

"You are going, Dan."

Dan, his eyes closed, made no answer. His wife then repeated, with a sigh:

"Dan, you are going, but I'll soon follow you."

Upon this Dan's glassy orbs opened, and he said in a hollow voice:

"You stay here as long as you can."—Ex.

Opaque Taste.

A sad-looking man went into a drug store.

"Can you give me," he asked, something that will drive from my mind the thought of sorrow and bitter recollections?"

Then the chemist nodded, and put him up a little dose of quinine and asafoetida and wormwood and Epsom salts and a dash of castor oil, and gave it to him, and for six months the man could not think of anything in the world except new schemes for getting the taste out of his mouth.—Ex.



Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

REAR 11 E. 4th STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
EXPERT OVERHAULERS AND REPAIRERS OF

SPINNING AND CARD-ROOM MACHINERY
REPAIRS

Spindles Straightened and Re-pointed
Steel Rolls Re Necked and Re-Fluted
Card Room Spindles Re-Topped
Flyers Repaired and Balanced

MANUFACTURE AND FURNISH
Steel Rolls, Pressers, Spindles
Flyers, Bolsters, Bases
Top Rolls, Collars
Whorls, Steps, Etc

OUR EXPERTS ENDORSED BY OVER 500 MILL MEN

Bradford Soluble Grease



TRADE MARK

UNEXCELLED as a softening agent in the finishing of Cotton Fabric. Used extensively both by spinners of colored goods and bleachers in finish or white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.

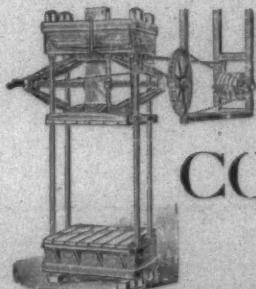
ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE "STANDARD"

BALING PRESS



FOR

COTTON MILLS

IS MADE BY

Boomer & Boschert Press Co.

No. 104 West Water St.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Send for
Catalog

A. H. WASHBURN, Southern Agent
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Help Wanted.

Wanted: At once complete set of help to start our new Mill Number 2. Includes hands for card room, spinning room and weave room. Cast your lot with us if you are looking for health, wealth and happiness. Apply promptly to W. C. Cobb, Supt. Ware Shoals Mfg. Company, Ware Shoals, S. C.

Wanted

One card grinder and spinning and spooling help. Advantages and wages good.

H. L. Holden,
Rocky Mount Mills,
Rocky Mount, N. C.

Wanted at Once.

Machinist at \$2.00 per day.
Carpenter at \$1.75 per day.
Watchman at \$10.50 per week.
Shipping Clerk at \$2.00 per day.

Must have mill help in family. Apply to J. B. Boyd, Supt. Patterson Mills Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Wanted at Once.

I can use 2 or 3 families of fancy gingham weavers. My best weavers make from \$12 to \$14 per week. Apply to J. P. McCraw, Overseer Weaving Highland Park Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED

Four first-class spindle plumbers in South Carolina. Only first-class spindle plumbers need apply. Pay \$2.00 per day. Address No. 1030, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

HELP WANTED.

THREE TO FOUR FAMILIES WITH CARD ROOM, SPINNING ROOM AND WEAVE ROOM HELP. HEALTHY PLACE TO LIVE, AND CAN FURNISH STEADY EMPLOYMENT. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO

BEAVER DAM MILLS,
EDGEFIELD, S. C.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have long experience in good mills on both coarse and fine yarns. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 429.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had experience running both small and large mills and can furnish fine references, both as to ability and character. Address No. 430.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, at not less than \$3.00 per day. Married. Of good character and temperate. Experienced on plain and check work. Have held present position two years. Can furnish references. Address No. 431.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as carder and superintendent and can furnish splendid references. Have special reputation as expert carder. Address No. 432.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but wish larger job. Have always made good and can furnish references from present and former employers. Address No. 433.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent in a small mill. 18 years experience. Age 37. Sober. Married. Can furnish good references. Employed but can come on short notice. Address No. 434.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and can give present employers as reference. Long experience both as overseer and superintendent. Address No. 435.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Have had good experience in both position on from 4's to 40's. Also have family of mill help. Strictly sober. Good references. Address 436.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. 4 years experience in card room. 13 years experience as overseer of spinning. Good reason for wanting to change. Good references. Address No. 437.

WANT position as superintendent. Age 32. Have been in mill since a boy. Am practical carder,

spinner and weaver. Now employed as superintendent but wish to change. Sober. Industrious. Good references. Address No. 438.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Experienced on 4's to 60's both combed and carded. Also hosiery yarns. Now employed in mill of 18,000 spindles and can give present employers as reference. Address No. 439.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed as second hand on Draper looms. 8 years experience in fixing on plain and fancy weaves. Best of references from present and past employers. Held present position 2 years. No. 440.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed in small mill but desire larger mill. Have had long experience as overseer of carding and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 441.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or large weave room. Now employed as superintendent but want larger mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 442.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. 10 years as carder and spinner. Sober. Reliable. Now employed but can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 443.

WANT position as carder and spinner or both. Married. Sober. Reliable. Have had good experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 444.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 23 years experience. Have run large rooms in S. C. Age 45. Good references. Prefer room with Draper looms. Address No. 445.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or spinning, twisting, warping and winding. 7 years experience as overseer on 10's to 50's. 29 years old. Good habits. Good references. Can handle any size room. Now employed but can change on short notice. Address No. 446.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but wish to change for good reasons. Can give present and former employers as reference. Address No. 447.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed, but wish a better place. Have had seven years' experience as overseer of carding and can furnish best of references. Address No. 448.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Fully competent and can come well recommended by past employers. 40 years old. Married. Temperate habits. Experience extends over a period of 20 years. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 449.

PATENTS

Trade marks and Copyrights

Send your business direct to Washington. Saves time and insure better service.

Personal Attention Guaranteed
30 Years Active Service

SIGGERS & SIGGERS
Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Bldg. Washington, D. C.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience, especially on colored goods, and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 450.

WANT position as superintendent. Would accept traveling position for mill supplies. Now employed as superintendent, but prefer to change. Long experience and first-class references. Address No. 451.

ing or superintendent. Held last position as overseer of carding 7 years and can give that mill as reference. Can get results. Address No. 452.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both at not less than \$3.50 or \$4.00 per day. Can furnish references from previous employers. Address No. 453.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer Draper, Stafford or plain looms. Experienced on duck drills, chambrays, dobby weaves etc. First class references. Now employed. Address No. 454.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had many years experience and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Sober, reliable and good manager of help. Address No. 455.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Can furnish best of references for either place. Prefer North or South Carolina. Address No. 456.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed and have had long experience. Good references. Address No. 457.

WANT position as superintendent in either N. C. or S. C. Have had long experience and especially qualified on white and colored hosiery yarns. Good references. Address No. 458.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or cloth mill. Am an expert carder. Parties whose production is not up to standard in either quality or quantity would lose nothing by investigating. Possess character and educational qualifications. Address No. 459.

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from last page)

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. 20 years' experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 460.

WANT position as superintendent. Especially experienced on jacquard and fancy goods, both white and colored. Also expert designer. Good references. Address No. 461.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Now employed but want larger job. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Satisfactory references. Address No. 462.

WANT position as overseer of beaming, warping, slashing, etc. Am I. C. S. graduate for full cotton course. Have run several beaming rooms and am thoroughly practical. Good references. Address No. 464.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of small mill on hosiery yarns. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 465.

WANT position as overseer of carding in small mill or second hand in large mill at not less than \$2.25. Have had long experience and am now employed. Age 26. Married. Good references. Address No. 466.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Prefer fine goods mill. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 467.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or superintendent of yarn mill. Have held present job 6 years but have good reason for wanting to change. Age 42. Married. Sober. Good references. Address No. 468.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in medium size mill or second hand in large mill. Now employed as second hand in first-class mill and can furnish good references. Address No. 469.

WANT position as superintendent. Especially experienced on combed yarns, both coarse and fine. Have had long experience in first-class mills. Satisfactory references. Address No. 470.

WISH to correspond with managers of either white or colored mills that are contemplating a change of superintendents. Can give satisfactory references as to ability and character. Now employed as superintendent. Address No. 471.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on coarse work including blanket manufacturing. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 472.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but desire larger mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 473.

WANTED—A New England man, 40 years of age, married, moral and strictly temperate, wants position as superintendent. 28 years hard, practical experience on nearly all grades of cotton goods. Plain, fancies, and lenos. White or colored. From 10s to 400s yarns. Practical mechanic, good carder, expert weaver and finisher. Textile graduate, excellent manager, organizer, efficiency expert and live wire. 3 years' experience in the South; at present employed. Reason for wanting to change not salary, but an opportunity to demonstrate ability. In this day of keen competition and tariff reform YOU want the best man. Have you got HIM? Investigate. All correspondence strictly confidential. All references. Address No. 474.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. 14 years' experience on check and plain work on Crompton and Knowles and Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 475.

WANT position as designer or overseer of weaving or would accept second hand job in good mill with chance of promotion. Good references. Address No. 476.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both hosiery and hard yarns. Married. Sober. Reliable. Can furnish good references. Address No. 477.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am now employed, but prefer healthier location. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 478.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 15 years as second hand and assistant overseer. Married. Strictly sober and can furnish references as to character and ability. Address No. 479.

WANT position as carder, spinner or superintendent by a practical mill man of 20 years' experience as overseer and superintendent. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 480.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as superintendent of small mill. 10 years experience as overseer. Married. Age 30. Strictly temperate. Can give good references. Address No. 481.

WANT position as superintendent or carder in large mill at not less than \$4.00. Have had long experience and can furnish first-class references. Address No. 482.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 15 years' experience in large mill and can give best of references. Sober. Good manager of help. Address No. 483.

A. H. Washburn, President

F. H. Washburn, Treas. & Manager

WASHBURN PRESS

(RAY PRINTING CO.)

**Commercial, Halftone and Color Printing
Engraving, Embossing and Lithographing**

**BLANK BOOKS AND SPECIAL RULED BLANKS
MADE TO ORDER**

28 West Trade Street
Phone 342

Charlotte, N. C.

WANT position as overseer of carding or combing. Especially experienced on combers. Would accept second hand position in large mill. Good references. Address No. 484.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill. Am practical mill man, experienced in carding, spinning, warping, twisting and winding. Am a hustler for production. Best of references. Address No. 485.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Have had good experience in first class mills and can furnish good references. Address No. 486.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on many lines of goods and can give satisfaction. Can get production. Good references. Address No. 487.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and fancy weaving and am now employed. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 488.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Experienced on both coarse and fine work. Address No. 489.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have run large rooms in a first-class mill and given satisfaction. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 490.

WANT position as overseer of carding in small mill or second hand in large mill. Now employed, but prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 491.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving satisfaction but want larger mill. Have had wide experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 492.

or overseer of weaving at not less than \$5.00 per day. Long experience on fancies, dobby and jacquard goods. 13 years with present employer. Good habits and satisfactory references. Address No. 493.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have 14 years experience on exports, domestics, sheetings,

drills, fancies and sateens. Can furnish necessary references as to ability and character. Address No. 494.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. Now employed and giving satisfaction but want larger job. Good references. Address No. 495.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both fine and coarse numbers and can handle large room. Good experience and fine references. Address No. 496.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding. Long experience as carder. Age 34. Married. Strictly sober and attend to business. Good references. Address No. 497.

WANTED position by a married man, 33 years old, as overseer of carding in some good mill in N. C. Am now employed, but want better job. Have had four years' experience as overseer. 19 years in mill. Can furnish good references from past and present employers. Address No. 498.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Have had ten years' experience as overseer. Have run some big jobs. Nothing less than \$2.50 per day considered. Good references. Address No. 499.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish best of references and can give satisfaction. Address No. 500.

WANT position as superintendent. Have long experience both as overseer of spinning and as superintendent. Can furnish references from former employers. Prefer weaving mill. Address No. 501.

WANT position as master mechanic. 23 years experience. Strictly sober. Good references from present and past employers. Have family of spinners and doffers. Have seldom changed positions. Address No. 502.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Age 23. Married. Strictly sober with no bad habits. Can furnish best of references as to ability and character. Address No. 503.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

ARCHITECTS—

Stuart W. Cramer.

AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

Cole Bros.

BALING PRESSES—Boomer and Boschert Press Co.
Logemann Bros. Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.**BEAMERS—**T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.**BELTING—**American Supply Co.
Bradford Belting Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.
J. E. Rhoads & Sons.**BOBBINS AND SPOOLS—**American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.
David Brown Co.
Draper Co.**BOILERS—**

Dillon Steam Boiler Works.

BRUSHES—

Mason Brush Works.

CARD CLOTHING—W. H. Bigelow.
Jos. Sykes Bros.**CARDS—**Mason Machine Works.
Whitin Machine Works.
Saco-Lowell Shops.**CLOTH ROOM MACHINERY—**Saco-Lowell Shops.
Stuart W. Cramer.**COMBERS**

Whitin Machine Works.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS—Grinnell Willis & Co.
Richard A. Blythe.**DOBBIES—**Crompton & Knowles Loom Wks.
Mason Machine Works.
Kilburn, Lincoln & Co.
The Stafford Company.**DRAWING FRAMES—**Mason Machine Works.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.**DRAWING ROLLS—**

Metallic Drawing Roll Company.

DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS—American Dyewood Co.
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson and Lane.
Danker & Marston.
Faberwerke-Hoechst Co.
Kalle & Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Manufacturing Co.
So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
Chas. S. Tanner Co.**DYEING, DRYING, BLEACHING
AND FINISHING MACHINERY—**Philadelphia Tex. Machinery Co.
C. G. Sargents Sons.
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Psarski Dyeing Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY—**

General Electric Co.

ENGINEERS—

Stuart W. Cramer.

FIRE HOSE AND FITTINGS—American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.**FUEL—**

Cinchfield Fuel Co.

HUMIDIFIERS—American Moistening Co.
Stuart W. Cramer.
G. M. Parks Co.**HUMIDIFYING MACHINES—**

C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.

KNOTTERS—

Byrd Mfg. Co.

LOOMS—Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Co.
Kilburn, Lincoln Co.
Mason Machine Works.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Stafford Co.
Whitin Machine Works.**LOOM HARNESS, REEDS AND****PICKERS—**American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.**LUBRICANTS—**Jos. Dixon Crucible Co.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.**LUG STRAPS—**

Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.

MILL CRAYONS—American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.**MILL SUPPLIES—**American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.
NAPPING MACHINERY—
Stuart W. Cramer.**OVERHAULERS—**Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.**PICKERS AND LAPPERS—**Kitson Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.**PREPARATORY MACHINERY—**Kitson Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.**PRESSES—**Boomer and Boschert Press Co.
Logemann Bros. Co.**PUMPS—**

Stuart W. Cramer.

QUILLERS—

Whitin Machine Works.

RAILROADS—Seaboard Air Line.
Southern Railway.**RING SPINNING FRAMES—**Mason Machine Works.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.**RING TRAVELERS—**American Supply Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.
Dary Ring Traveler Co.**ROLLS—**Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.**ROVING MACHINERY—**Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.**SADDLES—**

Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.

SEPARATORS—

Draper Co.

SHUTTLES—David Brown Co.
Union Shuttle Co.**SIZING COMPOUND—**Arabol Mfg. Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Danker & Marston.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
Chas. S. Tanner Co.**SLASHERS—**Saco-Lowell Shops.
Stuart W. Cramer.**SOFTENERS—COTTON—**Arabol Mfg. Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
Chas. S. Tanner Co.**SPINDLES—**

Draper Co.

SPINNING RINGS—Draper Co.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.**SPOOLERS—**Draper Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
Saco-Lowell Shops.**STARCH—**Keever Starch Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.**STEAM ENGINES—**

Stuart W. Cramer.

STEAM SPECIALTIES—Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Charlotte Supply Co.**TEMPLES—**

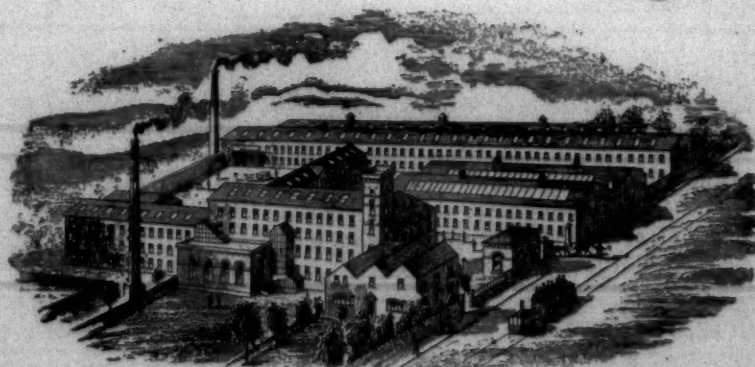
Draper Co.

TWISTERS—Draper Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.**WARP STOP MOTIONS—**Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Co.
The Stafford Co.**WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS—**Arabol Mfg. Co.
Byrd Textile Machinery & Sup. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Faberwerke-Hoechst Co.
Danker & Marston.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
Chas. S. Tanner Co.**WARPERS—**Draper Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.**WILLOWS—**Saco-Lowell Shops.
Stuart W. Cramer.
C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.**WINDERS—**Stuart W. Cramer.
Saco-Lowell Shops.

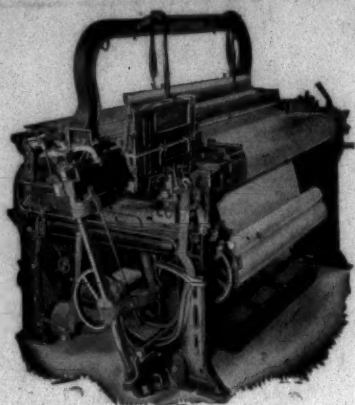
Joseph Sykes Brothers, Huddersfield, England

CARD CLOTHING MANUFACTURERSHardened and Tempered Steel Wire Plow Ground
Card ClothingRevolving Top Flats Reclothed. Licker-ins Rewound. Bur-
nisher and Stripper Fillets, Dronsfield's Grinder Rolls. Emery
Fillets. All Regular sizes of Card Clothing always in Stock and
Shipped same Day Order is Received.**RICHARD D. THOMAS, Southern Agent**

REPAIR SHOPS AND STOCK ROOMS

TOMPKINS BUILDING
P. O. Box 88
CHARLOTTE, N. C.4½ PETERS STREET
P. O. Box 793
ATLANTA, GA.

"IDEAL" AUTOMATIC LOOMS



Unsurpassed in Simplicity, Durability and other Desirable Qualities. No special mill supplies required. They make less waste than any other loom.

They Produce Superior Cloth

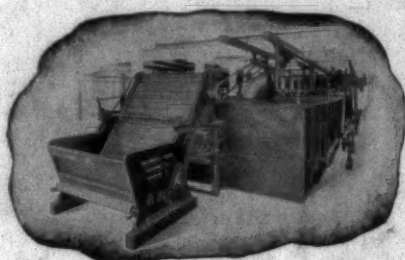
We invite correspondence and investigation

THE STAFFORD COMPANY
READVILLE, MASS.

FRED H. WHITE, Southern Agent
Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

"Proctor" Dryers

FIRE-PROOF



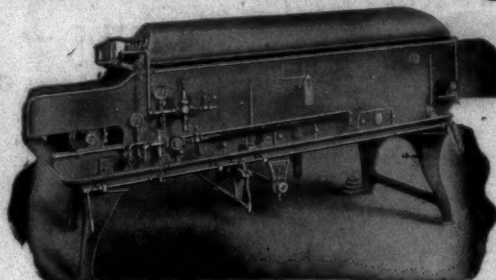
Built Entirely of Metal

The "Proctor" Dryers are very substantial and durable, and so designed that cost of repairs is almost nothing.

WRITE FOR LIST OF ADVANTAGES IN CATALOG M.

THE PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE MACHINERY CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa. H. G. MAYER, Charlotte, N. C.

The Yarn Conditioning Machine



Continuous in operation

C. G. Sargents
Sons Corp.

Graniteville,
Massachusetts

B. S. COTTRELL Charlotte, N. C. Southern Agent

"MONARCH" Oak Belt

SOMETIMES a low priced belt is a GOOD BUY.
SOMETIMES the most COSTLY belt there is, is vastly the cheapest when measured by the COST PER HORSE POWER OF TRANSMISSION.
YOUR appreciation of what you get from us will depend on whether you are buying pounds of belting or UNITS OF FACTORY EFFICIENCY.
Send for Booklet.

THE BRADFORD BELTING CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Branches: New York Philadelphia Chicago

Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills

Complete and accurate information relative to
Southern Cotton Mills

Pocket Size—Price \$1.00 CLARK PUB. CO., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

We are Pioneers in the Manufacture of Hand Threading Shuttles
ORGANIZED 1883

UNION SHUTTLE CO.

DAVID BROWN, Proprietor

Manufacturers of

POWER LOOM SHUTTLES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



Fig 2



Simplicity

Fitted with Eye for Woolen and Worsted Weaving
Self-Threading and Corrugated Cop Shuttles a Specialty.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Telephone Connections

Office and Factory—Corner Market and Foster Streets
LAWRENCE, MASS.

THE DAVID BROWN CO.

Successors to

Weld Bobbin and Spool Co.

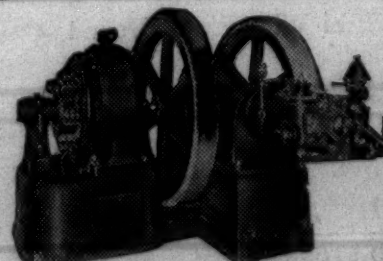
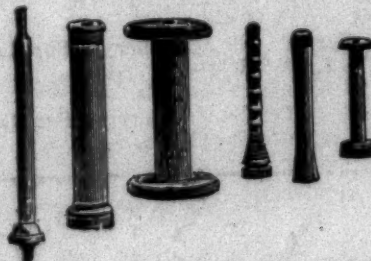
Manufacturers of

Bobbins, Spools
and Shuttles

FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS

Market and Foster Streets

LAWRENCE, MASS.



You "Otto" cut that
light "Bill"—HOW?

By installing an
OTTO Gasoline
Engine and Gene-
rator.

The Charlotte Supply Company
Representatives CHARLOTTE, N. C.

o.
s
ls
t
p
n
e
y
c.